

THE
A C C I D E N C E;
O R *b2b a 13*
FIRST RUDIMENTS *2*
O F
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Designed for the Use of YOUNG LADIES.

W I T H
A N A P P E N D I X,
CONTAINING
EXAMPLES of Grammatical Construction; of
the Method of supplying the Elliptical Words;
and of analyzing Sentences.

A L S O
MAXIMS and REFLECTIONS, by way of Exercises
for Learners; and some occasional REMARKS
and REFERENCES.

BY ELLIN DEVIS.

THE THIRD EDITION,
With very considerable ADDITIONS.

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With very beautiful Additions.

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P R E F A C E.
T H E

A Grammatical Study of our own Language, is at present thought so essential a Part of Education, that, it is presumed, very little Apology can be requisite for attempting to render that Study less difficult to Children.

The following Pages are not offered as entirely new; the greatest Part is selected from the Works of our best Grammarians. The Author is, however, convinced from Observation, that most of the Grammars, which have hitherto appeared, are either too abstruse, and much above the Comprehension of Children,
or,

or, on the contrary, too concise to “ enable them to judge of every Phrase and Form of Construction, whether it be right or not, which (as Bp. *Lowth* observes) is the principal Design of a Grammar.” To obviate the Difficulties the Author herself has met with, she has drawn up this English Accidence, (wherein the Rules of Grammar are laid down, and illustrated by Examples) the Perspicuity and Simplicity of which, she flatters herself, may render it of Use, particularly in Schools.

There are so many Spelling Books and Dictionaries extant, that it did not seem necessary to add any particular Remarks on Orthography, and Prosody; indeed, very few positive Rules can be given, either for Spelling, or Pronunciation: The former will be learned in the best Manner by verbal Instruction and Prac-

tice ; the latter, by an Attention to the best Readers.

Besides, the Intent of this little Book, is only to point out the Properties of the several Parts of Speech, and their Dependence on each other, so as to enable the Learner to parse an Exercise ; which will, perhaps, be found the easiest, and most effectual Method of teaching : For, when Children are thus accustomed to name readily the Part of Speech of every Word, and the Nominative Case to every Verb, they more perfectly comprehend and remember those Rules, which, when only learned by rote, make but a slight Impression on the Memory, and are, probably, seldom well understood by them.

The very favourable Reception which the former Editions of this trifling Performance

formance have met with from the Public, has encouraged the Author to attempt the rendering of this third Edition more useful, by enlarging on the different Sorts of Words, particularly on the Verbs; and by adding several Incidental Remarks and Examples on the Use of the Ellipsis.

Holles-Street,
Cavendish-Square,

Dec. 1, 1777.

THE

THE ACCIDENCE.

WHAT is Grammar?

Grammar is the art of using words according to certain established rules.

What is the difference between Grammar in general, and the English Grammar?

Grammar in general, or universal Grammar, explains the principles which are common to all languages. The Grammar of any particular language, as the English Grammar, applies those common principles to that particular language, according to the established custom of it.

Into how many parts is Grammar usually divided?

Into four parts, viz.

ORTHOGRAPHY, which teaches the true spelling of words.

ETYMOLOGY, which treats of the different sorts of words, (or parts of speech) and their derivations and variations.

B

SYN-

SYNTAX, which teaches us how to join words together in a sentence.

PROSODY, which teaches the rules of pronunciation, and versification.

OF ETYMOLOGY.

HOW many kinds of words are there in the English language?

There are in English ten sorts of words; or, as they are commonly called, Parts of Speech.

1. The **ARTICLE**, which is placed before Substantives, to limit, or determine their signification.

2. The **SUBSTANTIVE**, or Noun, which is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; so that whatever can be heard, seen, smelt, tasted, felt, understood, or made the subject of discourse, is a Substantive.

3. The **PRONOUN**, which is used instead of a Noun or Substantive, in order to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word.

4. The **ADJECTIVE**, which is added to the Substantive to express the quality, form, number, or any other property belonging to it.

5. The **VERB**, whereby something is represented as existing, acting, or being acted upon.

6. The

6. The **PARTICIPLE**, which is derived of a Verb, and partakes of the nature both of the Verb and the Adjective.

7. The **ADVERB**, added to Verbs and Participles, and also to Adjectives and other Adverbs, to express some qualities or circumstances belonging to them.

8. The **PREPOSITION**, put before Nouns and Pronouns chiefly, to connect them with other words, and to shew their relation to those words.

9. The **CONJUNCTION**, that joins words and sentences together, and shews the manner of their dependance on one another.

10. The **INTERJECTION**, that expresses some passion of the mind, and is usually followed by a note of admiration.

EXAMPLE.

THE	an Article.
WORTHY	an Adjective.
EMPEROR	a Substantive.
TITUS,	a Substantive.
RECOLLECTING	a Participle.
ONCE	an Adverb.
AT	a Preposition.
SUPPER,	a Substantive.
THAT	a Conjunction.
DURING	a Preposition.
THAT	a Pronoun.
DAY	a Substantive.
HE	a Pronoun.

HAD	a Verb.
NOT	an Adverb.
DONE	a Verb.
ANY BODY	a Substantive.
A	an Article.
KINDNESS;	a Substantive.
ALAS!	an Interjection.
MY	a Pronoun.
FRIENDS,	a Substantive.
SAID	a Verb.
HE,	a Pronoun.
I	a Pronoun.
HAVE	a Verb.
LOST	a Participle.
A	an Article.
DAY.	a Substantive.

Again,

sub.	conj.	sub.	prep.	adj.	sub.	verb.
Honour	and	shame	from	no	condition	rise;
verb.	adv.	pro.	sub.	adv.	adj.	art.
Act	well	your	part,	there	all	the
						honour
						lies.

OF ARTICLES.

WHAT is an Article?

An Article is a word prefixed to a Substantive, to limit or determine its signification.

How many Articles are there in the English language?

Two; *a* or *an*, and *the*.

What is the use of the Article *a* or *an*?

The indefinite Article *a* or *an* serves to point out one single person, or thing, as *a* girl. It is called the indefinite Article, because it does not determine what particular person, or thing is meant; as *a* child, signifies any child whatsoever. It is placed only before Substantives of the singular number.

When is the Article *a* used?

The Article *a* is used before Substantives beginning with a consonant; as, *a* glove, *a* book.

When is the Article *an* used?

The Article *an* is used before Substantives beginning with a Vowel; as, *an* apron, *an* oyster; or with *h* mute; as, *an* hour.

What is the use of the Article *the* ?

The definite or demonstrative Article *the* determines what particular person, or thing is meant ; as, *That is THE person of whom I spake. This is THE book which I intend to lend to you.* Hence it is called the definite, or demonstrative Article.

Is the Article *the* used before Substantives of the plural, or of the singular number ?

The Article *the* is set before Substantives both of the singular and plural number, because we can speak determinately, as well of many, as of one particular person or thing ; as for example, *THE child, THE children. THE book, THE books which I bought.*

Are no Substantives used without Articles ?

Yes : Substantives proper, or proper names ; as *Alexander, London, &c.* and abstract names ; as *virtue, vice, good-nature, beauty.* Though the Articles are sometimes joined to proper names by way of distinction or eminence ; as *She is a Carter,* that is, a person whose name is Carter ; *The Howards,* that is, The family of the Howards ; or, *He is an Alexander,* that is, a man as brave as Alexander ; *The Cæsars,* that is, The Roman emperors of the name of Caesar. And also when some Substantive is understood, as *THE Thames,* that is, the river Thames.

Are the Articles ever used before any other of the parts of speech ?

The

The Article may be placed before the Adjective, when it precedes its Substantive; as, *An excellent book*; *THE better day the better deed*.

And the definite Article *the* is sometimes set before Adverbs in the comparative, or superlative degree; as, *THE sooner, THE later*; *THE oftener I read Thomson's Seasons, THE more I admire them*; *she is THE most happy girl I know, and I believe likewise that she is THE best*.

Are there not some Substantives which never admit the Article?

Yes: words taken in the largest and most unlimited sense; as, *MAN is a rational creature*, that is, all men without exception. *The proper study of mankind is MAN*.

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

WHAT is a Substantive ?

A Substantive, or Noun, is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion ; so that whatever can be heard, seen, smelt, tasted, felt, understood, or made the subject of discourse, is a Substantive.

How many kinds of Substantives are there ?

Two ; proper, and common.

What is a Substantive proper ?

A Substantive proper is the name of any particular person, as *John* ; of a river, as the *Thames* ; or of a city, as *London*.

What is a Substantive common ?

A Substantive common is the name of things in general, as a *tree*, a *house*.

How may you know a Substantive ?

By prefixing an Article to any word concerning which you are in doubt : If the phrase make sense, the word is a Substantive ; as, *a book*, *the sun*, *an apple*.

OF NUMBER.

What is Number?

It is the distinction of one from many.

How many numbers are there?

Two; the singular, and the plural.

How is the singular number known?

It speaketh but of one, as an *apple*.

How is the plural number known?

It speaketh of more than one, as *apples*.

How is the plural number formed?

The plural number is usually formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, *apple, apples; book, books, &c.*

Are there many exceptions?

Yes: If the Singular end in *s, x, ch, or sh*, the Plural is formed by adding *es*.

EXAMPLES.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Miss,</i>	<i>Misses.</i>	<i>Box,</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>
<i>Peach,</i>	<i>Peaches.</i>	<i>Brush,</i>	<i>Brushes.</i>

Does adding the letter *s*, increase the number of syllables?

Not in general; but it does in words which end in *ce, ge, se, and ze*.

Of Substantives.

EXAMPLES.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Price,</i>	<i>Pri-cēs.</i>	<i>Purse,</i>	<i>Pur-sēs.</i>
<i>Cage,</i>	<i>Ca-gēs.</i>	<i>Prize,</i>	<i>Priz-es.</i>

If a Substantive in the singular number end in *f*, or *fe*; how do you form the plural?

By changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*.

EXAMPLES.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Calf,</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Life,</i>	<i>Lives.</i>
<i>Half,</i>	<i>Halves.</i>	<i>Loaf,</i>	<i>Loaves.</i>
<i>Knife,</i>	<i>Knives.</i>	<i>Wife,</i>	<i>Wives.</i>

and *staff*, which in the Plural is *staves*.

Are there any exceptions?

Yes, the following, viz.

<i>Chief.</i>	<i>Grief.</i>	<i>Muff.</i>	<i>Puff.</i>
<i>Cuff.</i>	<i>Handkerchief.</i>	<i>Mistchief.</i>	<i>Ruff.</i>
<i>Dwarf.</i>	<i>Hoof.</i>	<i>Proof.</i>	<i>Roof.</i>

which take *s*, to make the Plural.

How do Substantives ending in *y*, with a Consonant before it, form their Plurals?

By changing the *y*, into *ies*.

EXAMPLES.

Sing.	Plu.	Sing.	Plu.
<i>Lady,</i>	<i>Ladies.</i>	<i>Cherry,</i>	<i>Cherries.</i>

Are

Of Substantives.

11

Are there not some Substantives which take *en* or *ren* to make their Plurals?

EXAMPLES.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Child,</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Ox,</i>	<i>Oxen.</i>
<i>Brother,</i>	<i>Brothers, or Brethren.</i>		

but *brethren* is seldom used, except in books of divinity, or in a burlesque sense.

MAN, and all its compounds, form their Plural, by changing the *a* into *e*; as,

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Man,</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Woman,</i>	<i>Women.</i>
<i>Footman,</i>	<i>Footmen.</i>	<i>Statesman,</i>	<i>Statesmen.</i>

and some words derived from the Hebrew, form the Plural by adding *im*, to the Singular; as,

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Cherub,</i>	<i>Cherubim.</i>	<i>Seraph,</i>	<i>Seraphim.</i>

Are not the Plurals of some Substantives irregular?

Yes, the following, viz.

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Die,</i>	<i>Dice.</i>	<i>Mouse,</i>	<i>Mice.</i>
<i>Foot,</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Penny,</i>	<i>Pence.</i>
<i>Goose,</i>	<i>Geese.</i>	<i>Tooth,</i>	<i>Teeth.</i>

Have all Substantives a singular and a plural number?

No: some words have no Singular; as,

Asbes, Entrails, Sheers, Tonge,
Bellows, Lungs, Snuffers, Wages,
Bowels, Scissars, Thanks, &c.

Others have no plural number, as the proper names of

Men, as *John*; Countries, as *Wales*;

Cities, as *London*; Mountains, as *Etna*;

Rivers, as *the Thames*; likewise the *Earth*;

The names of virtues, as *generosity*; vices, as *avarice*; metals, as *gold, silver, &c.* have no plural number.

The names of most sorts of herbs, as *asparagus, grass, mint, spinage, balm, marjoram, parsley, sage,* are used only in the singular, a few excepted; such as,

Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
-------	-------	-------	-------

a <i>Nettle,</i>	<i>Nettles.</i>	a <i>Poppy,</i>	<i>Poppies.</i>
------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

a <i>Lily,</i>	<i>Lilies.</i>	a <i>Cabbage,</i>	<i>Cabbages.</i>
----------------	----------------	-------------------	------------------

And the names of several sorts of corn and pulse; as *barley, wheat, rye*; except *bean*, the plural of which is *beans*, and *pea, peas*.

Bread, beer, ale, honey, milk, butter, &c. have no plural.

OF CASES.

How many Cases are there in the English language?

A Substantive doth not properly admit of more than two Cases: the Nominative, and the Genitive.

What is the Nominative Case?

The Case in which a thing is simply mentioned, as a *boy*, a *girl*, a *book*.

How do you know the Nominative Case?

By asking the question *who*? *which*? or *what*?

Can you give me any examples?

Yes: *Girls love play*. Who love play? Answer, *girls*. *Girls* is the Nominative Case. Sometimes an Infinitive Mood answers as the Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *to be idle is naughty*. What is naughty? Answer, *to be idle*. Sometimes a sentence supplies the place of the Nominative Case; as, *The habit of rising early conduces to health*. What conduces to health? Answer, *the habit of rising early*.

What is the Genitive Case?

The Genitive Case implies Property, or Possession; hence it is frequently called the Possessive Case.

How may the Genitive, or Possessive Case, be known?

By

By its having the word *of* before it. Example, *The picture of the king* : or by the addition of *s* with an apostrophe, as, *The king's picture* : but when the word ends in *s*, the Genitive may be the same as the Nominative. Example, "*For righteousness sake.*"

Plurals ending in *s*, do not require an additional letter to form the Genitive, as "*On eagles wings.*"

OF GENDER.

What is Gender ?

Gender is the distinction of Nouns according to their sex.

How many Genders are there ?

Three ; the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

What Nouns are of the Masculine Gender ?

All those which signify males ; as, a *father*, a *son*.

What Nouns are of the Feminine Gender ?

All Nouns which signify females ; as, a *mother*, a *girl*.

What Nouns are of the Neuter Gender ?

All Nouns that signify things without life ; which have no sex at all ; as an *house*, a *garden*, a *stick*, a *stone*.

Have

Have all Nouns these distinctions?

No: there are some Nouns common to both sexes, which are called Epicenes; as, a *sparrow*, a *cat*, a *servant*.

How then is the Sex or Gender distinguished?

The Sex or Gender is distinguished by the addition of another Substantive; as, a *man servant*, a *maid servant*, a *cock sparrow*, a *hen sparrow*.

Do we not sometimes use different words to express the difference of sex?

Yes; as,

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Bachelor,</i>	<i>Maid.</i>	<i>Husband,</i>	<i>Wife.</i>
<i>Boar,</i>	<i>Sow.</i>	<i>King,</i>	<i>Queen.</i>
<i>Boy.</i>	<i>Girl.</i>	<i>Lad,</i>	<i>Las.</i>
<i>Bridegroom,</i>	<i>Bride.</i>	<i>Lord,</i>	<i>Lady.</i>
<i>Brother,</i>	<i>Sister.</i>	<i>Man,</i>	<i>Woman.</i>
<i>Buck,</i>	<i>Doe.</i>	<i>Master,</i>	<i>Mistress.</i>
<i>Bull,</i>	<i>Cow.</i>	<i>Milster,</i>	<i>Spawner.</i>
<i>Bullock,</i>	<i>Heifer.</i>	<i>Nephew,</i>	<i>Niece.</i>
<i>Cock,</i>	<i>Hen.</i>	<i>Ram,</i>	<i>Ewe.</i>
<i>Dog,</i>	<i>Bitch.</i>	<i>Slown;</i>	<i>Slut.</i>
<i>Drake,</i>	<i>Duck.</i>	<i>Son,</i>	<i>Daughter.</i>
<i>Father,</i>	<i>Mother.</i>	<i>Stag</i>	<i>Hind.</i>
<i>Friar,</i>	<i>Nun.</i>	<i>Uncle,</i>	<i>Aunt.</i>
<i>Gander,</i>	<i>Goose.</i>	<i>Widower,</i>	<i>Widow.</i>
<i>Horse,</i>	<i>Mare.</i>	<i>Wizard,</i>	<i>Witch.</i>

Do we not in some words express the Gender by changing the termination?

Yes, the Feminine of some Substantives is formed by changing the termination or end of the Masculine into *ess*; as,

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Abbot,	Abbess.	Emperor,	Empress.
Actor,	Actress.	Governor,	Governess.
Ambassador,	Ambassadress.	Hunter,	Huntress.
Duke,	Duchess.	Marquis,	Marchioness.
Elector,	Electress.	Prince,	Princess.

Is not the Feminine of some Substantives formed by adding *ess* to the Masculine?

Yes; the following:

Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Baron,	Baroness.	Prior,	Prioress.
Count,	Countess.	Poet,	Poetess.
Heir,	Heiress.	Prophet,	Prophetess.
Jew,	Jewess.	Shepherd,	Shepherdess.
Lion,	Lioness.	Tutor,	Tutress.
Patron,	Patroness.	Viscount,	Viscountess.

Do not some Substantives of the Masculine Gender change the termination into *ix* to form the Feminine?

Yes; viz.

Male.	Female.
Administrator,	Administratrix.
Executor,	Executrix.

OF PRONOUNS.

WHAT are Pronouns?

Pronouns are words which are used instead of Nouns, in order to avoid repetition.

How many sorts of Pronouns are there?

Six; viz.

Personal.

Demonstrative.

Possessive.

Definitive*.

Relative.

Distributive.

What do you mean by the Cases of Pronouns?

A Case, in Grammar, expresses the variations of a word.

Have not some Pronouns a Case peculiar to themselves?

Yes, the Objective Case, which is used after most Verbs and Prepositions; as, *to me, for them.*

What is a Personal Pronoun?

* See Lowth's Grammar, and Harris's Hermes.

A Personal Pronoun partakes of the nature of a Substantive, and is used instead of a Noun, or Substantive, as its substitute or representative.

Wherein do Personal Pronouns differ from Nouns?

By their having a Case peculiar to themselves, i. e. the Objective Case, which is used after most Verbs and Prepositions; as, *to me, for them*: therefore the Nominative Case might be called the leading State, by its being placed before, and the Objective Case, the following State of the Pronouns, by its being always set after the Verbs or Prepositions.

Are there no exceptions?

Yes; the Verb *to be* has always a Nominative Case after it; as, *It was I who wrote the letter*, and not *It was me*, unless the Verb be in the Infinitive Mood; and then it requires the Objective Case after it; as, *Though you took it to be me*.

Is not the Preposition sometimes omitted?

The Prepositions *to* and *for* are frequently omitted, though they are understood; as, *Give me the book*. i. e. Give *to me* the book. *Give me some paper*, i. e. Get *for me* some paper.

How many persons are there in each number?

There

Three in the singular, and three in the plural number; because whatever is spoken, is said either of ourselves, to another, or of a third person.

Which are the Personal Pronouns?

The Personal Pronouns are for the

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
1st. person I.		1st. We.
2d. Thou, or You.		2d. Ye, or You.
3d. He, She, It.		3d. They.

Is the word *it* a Personal Pronoun?

The Pronoun *it* is properly a Neuter Pronoun, being applied to things, not to persons.

How are Personal Pronouns declined?

Thus.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nominative, or leading State.	Objective, or following State.	Nominative, or leading State.	Objective, or following State.
1. per. I.	Me.	1. per. We.	Us.
2. Thou.	Thee.	2. Ye, or You.	You.
3. Masc. He.	Him.	3. They.	Them.
Fem. She.	Her.		

Which are the * Possessive Pronouns?

The

* Pronouns Possessive (indicating property or possession) might not improperly have been called the *Genitive Cases* of their

The Possessive Pronouns are

Sing. My, Plur. Our.

Thy, Your.

His, Her, Its, Their.

They are called Possessive Pronouns, because they generally signify Possession; as for example, *My book*, that is, the book belonging to me.

The Possessive Pronouns are likewise sometimes used to express the cause or author of a thing; as, *this is your doing*; that is, *you* are the cause or occasion of this.

Are the Possessive Pronouns ever declined?

Yes, when they are separated from their Substantives by a Verb, or when they are used without their Substantives; as for example:

My becomes *mine* *.

This is my book. This book is mine. This is mine.

Thy becomes *thine*.

That is thy glove. That glove is thine. That is thine.

their corresponding Personal Pronouns, were it not that their formation is not analogous to that of the Genitive Cases of other words. Priestley's *Notes*, page 86. See likewise Lowth's *Grammar*, page 34.

* *Mine* and *thine* were formerly used instead of *my* and *thy*, before a Vowel; they are at present used in the bible. Example, *By the greatness of THINE arm.* And in poetry: *And you, ye works of art! allur'd MINE eyes.*

Shenstone.

That

His is always the same.

This is his hat. This hat is his. This is his.

Her becomes *hers*.

This is her fan. This fan is hers. This is hers.

Our becomes *ours*.

That is our house. That house is ours. That is ours.

Your becomes *yours*.

This is your horse. This horse is yours. This is yours.

Their becomes *theirs*.

This is their coach. This coach is theirs. This is theirs.

What do you mean by Relative Pronouns?

Relative Pronouns are words that refer, or relate to an antecedent, *i. e.* to some Substantive used in the former part of the same sentence.

Which are the Relative Pronouns?

The Relative Pronouns are *who*, *which*, *that*, *what*, *whether* *, *same*.

How is *who* declined?

* Dr. Johnson says, *whether* is applied only to one of a number, hence it is always singular. It was used formerly to determine one of two; as for example: *WHETHER shall I choose?* instead of *WHICH OF THE TWO shall I choose?* but it is now almost obsolete, or out of use.

Singular

Singular and Plural.

Nominative, Who.

Genitive, Whose.

Objective, Whom.

Are *which*, *what*, and *whether*, declinable?

What and *whether* are not; *whose* is sometimes used as the Genitive of *which*, especially in poetry. *Who* refers to persons, *which* to things; as, *I ought to love the friend who has done me a kindness, though she be sometimes guilty of faults which I detest.* *That* refers both to persons and things; as, *The person that I sent; the thing that you asked for, is not to be found.*

Give me an example of the relative *same*.

What I before observed, the same I now repeat.
What lesson do you read to-day? The same that I read yesterday.

Are they not sometimes used by way of interrogation?

Yes. Examples:

Who are those? i. e. What people are those?
Which do you chuse? Which book do you chuse?
What is that? What picture is that?

Are there not some words derived, or that come from the Pronouns *who* and *what*?

Yes; the Pronouns *whoever*, *whosoever*, and *whatsoever*, which being compounded of *who* or

what, and *ever* or *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

Which are Demonstrative Pronouns?

This and *that*, are called Demonstrative Pronouns, because, when we make use of them as such, we, as it were, point out the thing that we speak of.

How are they declined?

This makes *these*, *that* makes *those* in the plural number.

Which are the Definitives?

Other, *any*, *none*, *some*, *one*: they are called Definitives, because they do not supply the place of the Nouns, but only serve to ascertain those to which they either refer, or are joined.

How are these Pronouns used?

Other may be joined either to a Singular or Plural Noun. *Others* is never used but when it refers to a preceding Substantive: Example, *I do not like this book; have you any OTHER? (i. e. any other book)? I have not given you the same gloves but OTHERS; (i. e. other gloves).*

Any is used in opposition to *none*; as, *I want some pens; have you ANY? I have NONE.*

Some is often used absolutely for some people. *Some* is used in contradistinction to *others*; as,

SOME

SOME of the scholars were reading, OTHERS were writing.

One is sometimes used in an unlimited, or indefinite sense; as, ONE is apt to think; ONE may easily suppose it to be so. In this case, one, like the Personal Pronouns, is what is called a Pronominal Substantive, and may admit of a plural number; as, The great ONES of the world.

Which are the Distributive Pronouns?

The Distributive Pronouns are *each, every, either*. They are called Distributive, because they mark the individual persons or things that make up a number.

Have not several of the abovementioned Pronouns the nature of Adjectives?

Yes; and are therefore frequently called Pronominal Adjectives; for though they may sometimes seem to stand by themselves, yet they have always some Substantive belonging to them, either referred to, or understood.

Are there not some words that are sometimes joined to Pronouns?

Yes: *own*, (which is an Adjective) is sometimes added to the Pronouns Possessive; as, *My own book*. It makes the expression more emphatical. *Self* is added to Personal Pronouns; as *himself, herself*. Example, *I did not hurt him, he hurt himself*.

Is *self* a Substantive?

Self is always a Substantive; when it is added to Possessive, or Personal Pronouns, as *myself*, *herself*, *yourselves*, it (like *own*) expresses emphasis and opposition. Example, *I did this myself*, i. e. no other person did it. It likewise forms a reciprocal Pronoun; as for example, *He praises himself*. *We hurt ourselves by giving way to passion*.

Is the word *that* always a Pronoun?

No; it is sometimes a Conjunction.

How do you distinguish when it is a Pronoun?

When you can change it into *who* or *which*, or *whom*, and preserve the sense, the word *that* is a Pronoun relative.

EXAMPLES.

I esteem the child THAT (or WHO) attends to her learning.

The book THAT (or WHICH) my sister lent me is very amusing.

The girl THAT (or WHOM) I saw yesterday is very pretty.

When the word *that* is opposed to *this*; as, *Will you have THIS or THAT?* and used to point out any person or thing, it is a Demonstrative Pronoun; otherwise it is a Conjunction.

OF ADJECTIVES.

WHAT is an Adjective ?

An Adjective is a word that denotes the quality ; as, *a good, great, happy girl* ; the form, as, *a square, round, long table* ; the number, as, *one, two, five books* ; or any other property belonging to the Substantive.

Are not Adjectives which express number, sometimes distinguished into ordinals and cardinals ?

Yes ; *one, two, three, &c.* are Adjectives of number, or cardinals, which join units together, and are those which are used in counting : *first, second, third, &c.* are Adjectives of order, or ordinals, i. e. those which are used to distinguish the order in which things are placed. *First, or firstly, secondly, &c.* are Adverbs.

How do you know an Adjective ?

By adding *thing* to it ; as *a good thing* ; or any known Substantive, as *a good cake, a large apple* ; or by asking the question *what ?* by which you will distinguish its Substantive likewise ; as *good, what ? good child.*

Are Adjectives ever varied ?

They are never varied but when they express Comparison.

What is meant by Comparison ?

By

By Comparison is meant the altering of the quality into more, or less, or marking the different degrees of it.

How many degrees of Comparison are there ?

There are only two degrees ; the Comparative, and the Superlative. The Positive being the first state of the Adjective, expressing the quality simply, without any increase or diminution ; as *strong*, *wise*, *happy*.

What is the Comparative degree ?

The degree into which the Positive state of the Adjective is somewhat increased or decreased ; and it is formed by adding *r*, or *er*, or the Adverb *more* to the Positive ; as,

Positive, *wise*, *strong*.

Comparative, *wise-r* or *more wise*, *strong-er* or *more strong*.

What is the Superlative degree ?

The Superlative degree increases or diminishes the Positive to the utmost degree ; and is formed by adding *st*, or *est*, or the Adverb *most* to the Positive ; as

Positive, *Wise*.

Comparative, *Wise-r*, or *more wise*.

Superlative, *Wise-st*, or *most wise*.

Positive, *Strong*.

Comparative, *Strong-er*, or *more strong*.

Superlative, *Strong-est*, or *most strong*.

How is the Adjective *happy* compared ?

By *more* or *most*, or by changing the *y* into *i*, and adding *er* to form the Comparative, and *est* the Superlative. Example :

Positive, Happy.

Comparative, Happ-*ier*, or *more* happy.

Superlative, Happ-*iest*, or *most* happy.

Are all Adjectives that admit of Comparison compared in this manner ?

No ; the following are irregular :

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good,	Better,	Best.
Bad,	Worse,	Worst.
Little,	Less,	Least.
Much,	More,	Most.
Near,	Nearer,	Nearest or Next.
Late,	Later,	Latest or Last.

Sometimes the Comparative of *late* is written *latter* as well as *later*. The *latter* of *two*, refers either to time or place ; *later* respects time only.

Are Adjectives ever compared in any other manner ?

In some few words the Superlative is formed by adding the Adverb *most* to the end of them ; as *nether*, *nethermost* ; *utter*, *utmost* ; *under*, *undermost* ; *upper*, *uppermost* ; *fore*, *foremost*.

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.OF V E R B S.

WHAT is a Verb ?

A Verb is a word whereby something is represented as existing ; as, *I am* ; acting ; as, *I do*, *I play*, *I eat*, *I read* ; or being acted upon ; as, *I am taught*.

How many kinds of Verbs are there ?

Three ; Active, or Transitive ; Neuter, or Intransitive ; and Passive.

How do you know when a Verb is Active or Transitive ?

A Verb Active denotes the doing of an action *, and therefore supposes an Agent, or person who acts, and an Object acted upon ; as for example ; to esteem or to commend ; *I esteem*, or *I commend Arthur*. *I* is the agent, or person who acts, and *Arthur* the object. To eat ; as, *he eats bread*. To read ; as, *we read the Spectators*. To carry ; as, *they carry a burthen*.

Why is a Verb Active called also Transitive ?

* Most words signifying *Action*, may likewise signify condition or habit, and become Neuter ; as *I love*, *I am in love*.

Dr. Johnson.

Because

Because the action passes over to the object, or has an effect upon some other thing.

What is a Verb Neuter or Intransitive?

A Verb Neuter denotes being, or existing; as, *I am*; and likewise the being in some posture, situation, or circumstance, as, *I sit, I stand, I lie*.

Why is a Verb Neuter called also Intransitive?

A Verb Neuter is called Intransitive, because the effect is confined within the agent, or does not pass, or convey its force to any object; as, *to sleep, to be, to sit*.

By what rule may you distinguish whether a Verb be Active, or Neuter?

By observing whether I can place a Substantive after the Verb: if I can, I know that the Verb is Active; if not, the Verb must be Neuter; for example; I may say, *I eat a cake*, but I could not say *I sit* or *I stand a cake*. I find, therefore, that, *to eat* is Active; *to sit, or stand*, Neuter.

What is a Verb Passive?

A Verb Passive denotes the impressions that persons or things receive when acted upon; as, *I am taught, he is wounded, it is painted*; it necessarily supposes an Object upon which the impression is made, and an Agent by whom it is made; as for example, *The picture was painted by Rubens*.

Picture is the Object, and *Rubens* the Agent.

How

How is a Verb Passive formed ?

By adding the Participle Passive to the different Tenses of the Auxiliary Verb, *To be* *

What are the chief properties of a Verb ?

Mode, Tense, Number, and Person.

What do you mean by Modes, or Moods ?

A Mode is the form of, or manner of using a Verb, by which the being, action, or passion is expressed or represented.

How many Modes are there ?

Five ; viz.

Imperative.

Infinitive.

Potential,

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

What is the Infinitive Mode ?

The Infinitive Mode expresses the Verb absolutely, but in an indefinite sense, without specifying any particular Agent or Time. It is the radical form of the Verb, or the root from which the other parts are taken ; and it is the Mode by which the meaning of Verbs must be looked for in a Dictionary ; as, *transcribe, to copy*. It has neither

* Dr. Johnson, Ash, and some others, are of opinion, that there are no Passive Verbs in the English language ; for, say they, though *To be loved* is commonly called a Passive Verb, yet *loved* is no part of a Verb, but a Participle or Adjective derived of the Verb *Love*.

Number, nor Person, nor Nominative Case before it, and is known by the sign *to*; as, *To write*; *to read*.

Is the Infinitive ever used without the sign *to* before it?

Yes: there are some few Verbs, which have commonly other Verbs following them in the Infinitive Mode, without the sign *to*:

EXAMPLE.

Bid. as, *I bade him do it.*

Dare. *You dare not do it.*

See. *I saw her take it.*

Say: *I heard him say it.*

What is the Indicative Mode?

The Indicative Mode simply declares or affirms a thing; as, *I read*; or asketh a question; as, *Do I read?*

What is the Imperative Mode?

The Imperative Mode commands, entreats, exhorts, or permits; as, *Come. Go. Let us read. Let them command.*

Is not *let* the sign by which the Imperative Mode may be known?

Yes: *let* is commonly called a sign of the Imperative Mode; as, *Let us read*. It is likewise a Verb.

What

What is the Potential Mode?

The Potential Mode joins some Power; as Liberty, Will, Duty, Ability, or Necessity, to the signification of the Verb, and is formed by the help of, and known by the words, or signs, *may*, or *can*, in the Present Tense; as, *I may play, thou canst read.* And *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*, in the Past Tense, joined with the Infinitive Mode of the Verb; as, *He might see; We could bear; Ye or you would speak; They should give.*

How is the Subjunctive Mode known? *

The Subjunctive Mode is known by its being conditional, and having always *if*, *though*, or some other conjunction before it; as, *If I love; Though he write.*

Of what do Modes consist?

Of Tenses.

What is a Tense?

A Distinction of Time.

How many Tenses or sorts of time are there?

Five: viz.

Perfect.

Present.

Preter-pluperfect.

Imperfect.

Future.

* "The Subjunctive Mode differs but little, in English Verbs, from the Indicative Mode: yet there is some difference, and that difference is established by the practice of the politest speakers and writers, however unattended to by others." See Mr. White's Treatise on the English Language.

How is the present Tense known?

The present Tense expresses the time that now is, as, *I write*, i. e. *I am now writing*: It may be known by the signs, 1st person *do*, 2d. *dost*, 3d. *does*, or *doth*; as, *I read* or *do read*.

How is the Imperfect Tense known?

By the signs *did* and *didst*: it speaketh of the time past, but shews that something was then doing, but not quite finished at the time of which we speak; as, *I read*, or *did read*, or *was reading*, *while you were at work*.

How is the Perfect Tense known?

By the signs *have*, *hast*, *hath* or *has*; and represents the action as completely finished; as, *I have read*.

How is the Preter-pluperfect Tense known?

By the signs *had* and *hadst*: It represents the action not only as finished, but as finished before a certain time to which we allude; as for example, *I had read an hour before my father came*.

How is the Future Tense known?

By the signs *shall* and *will*: It represents the action as to come. Example: *I shall* or *will go to Paris*.

Do not most Verbs admit of a Second Future Tense?

Yes: Especially such as signify compleating any thing. And this second Future Tense is expressed by the addition of *have*; as *I shall have written. We shall have dined before my sister comes.* It determines when the action will be finished; as, *I shall have read the book which you lent me by to-morrow night; she will have written her letter in an hour.* This Second Future may be very properly called the Perfect Future; and the Simple Future, the Imperfect Future.

May not the Present and Perfect Tenses be used instead of the Future Tenses?

The Present and the Perfect Tenses are frequently used instead of the Future Tenses; as,

When he writes, for When he shall write.

When he has written, for When he shall have written.

How many Numbers are there in Verbs?

Two: The Singular and the Plural.

How do you know the Number and Person of the Verb?

By the number and person of its Agent or nominative Case; for the Verb must always agree with its Agent or Subject in number and person.

Give me some Examples:

C. 6. *I write.*

I write. *I* is the Agent or nominative Case, and answers to the question *who*? *I* being the first person singular, the Verb is so likewise. Again, *A king governs.* *King* is the third person singular, and consequently the Verb *governs* must be so. *Children obey.* *Children* being the third person plural, the Verb is the same. This is called Concord or Agreement.

How many Persons are there in Verbs?

Three, in each Number: viz.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. *I.*

1st. *We.*

2d. *Thou, or You.*

2d. *Ye, or You.*

3d. *He, She, It.*

3d. *They.*

The second person singular *Thou*, is seldom used, except in poetry, or in our addresses to God: In all other cases, we generally use *You*, and the Verb must agree with the Pronoun in Number; as for example, *You were*, not *you wast*, or *you was*.

Does the difference of Persons occasion any change in the termination, or ending of Verbs?

Yes: the second Person of the Verb in the Singular Number, both in the Present and Imperfect Tense, is formed by adding *est* or *eth* to the first Person, as *I call*, *thou call-est*: or *I place*, *thou place-est*: the third Person is formed by adding *eth*, *th*, *es*, or only *s*; but this change is only in the second and third Persons Singular of the Present, and in the second Person Singular of the Im-

perfect: the Persons of the Plural Number, are always the same as the first Person Singular; as,

1. Sing. Pres. <i>I place.</i>	1. Sing. Imperf. <i>I called.</i>
1. Plural <i>we place.</i>	1. Plural <i>we called.</i>
2. <i>ye place.</i>	2. <i>ye called.</i>
3. <i>they place.</i>	3. <i>they called.</i>

When are the terminations *est*, *st*, *eth*, *th*, *es*, and *s*, used?

st or *th* is added instead of *est* and *eth* to Verbs ending in *e*, as *love*, *love-st*, *love-th*: *es* is joined to such as end in *s*, to form the third Person Singular of the Present Tense, as 1st. *pass*, 3d. *pass-es*: in *x*, as 1st. *fix*, 3d. *fix-es*: in *o*, as 1st. *go*, 3d. *go-es*.

When *est* or *eth* is added to a Verb ending in a single Consonant, preceded by a single Vowel, on which the accent is placed, that Consonant is doubled; as

1st. *forget*, 2d. *forget-test*, 3d. *forget-teth*.

Likewise in Verbs which consist of one Syllable, and end with a single Consonant, as from

To bar.	To fit.	To gag.	To rob.
2. <i>bar-rest</i> .	2. <i>fit-test</i> .	2. <i>gag-gest</i> .	2. <i>rob-best</i> .
3. <i>bar-reth</i> .	3. <i>fit-teth</i> .	3. <i>gag-geth</i> .	3. <i>rob-beth</i> .

Words that end in *y* after a Consonant change *y* into *i* before the termination: as from *to cry*, or *to pity*,

1st. *cry*.

1st. *cry.*1st. *pity.*2d. *criest.*2d. *pitieſt.*3d. *crieth.*3d. *pitieſh.*

What are the Auxiliary, or Helping Verbs?

Auxiliary Verbs, are Verbs that are joined to other Verbs, to fix the time, and other circumstances of an action, with greater exactness.

Which are the Auxiliaries, or Helping Verbs?

The principal Auxiliary Verbs are *to be*, and *to have*, which are perfect Verbs, i. e. they may be conjugated through every Mode, Tense, Number, and Person. The others are defective; and are, *do*, *ſhall*, *will*, *can*, *may*, *let*, and *muſt*.

How are these Verbs inflected or conjugated?

They are inflected with conſiderable irregularity; and *ſhall*, *will*, *can*, *may*, expreſs no certain diſtinction of time; but have two forms, one of which expreſſes abſolute certainty; and *may*, therefore, be called the Abſolute Form; and the other implies a condition, and may therefore be called the Conditional Form.

What is the formation of the Auxiliary Verb *ſhall*?

Abſolute Form.

Singular.

1st. I ſhall.

2d. Thou ſhalt.

3d. He ſhall.

Plural.

1st. We ſhall.

2d. Ye, or you ſhall.

3d. They ſhall.

Condi-

Conditional Form.

Singular.

- 1st. I should.
2d. Thou shouldst.
3d. He should.

Plural.

- 1st. We should.
2d. Ye, *or* you should.
3d. They should.

What is the formation of the Auxiliary Verb *will*?

Absolute Form.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st. I will. | 1st. We will. |
| 2d. Thou wilt. | 2d. Ye, <i>or</i> you will. |
| 3d. He will. | 3d. They will. |

Conditional Form.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1st. I would. | 1st. We would. |
| 2d. Thou wouldst. | 2d. Ye, <i>or</i> you would. |
| 3d. He would. | 3d. They would. |

What is the formation of the Auxiliary Verb *can*?

Absolute Form.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1st. I can. | 1st. We can. |
| 2d. Thou canst. | 2d. Ye, <i>or</i> you can. |
| 3d. He can. | 3d. They can. |

Conditional Form.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1st. I could. | 1st. We could. |
| 2d. Thou couldst. | 2d. Ye, <i>or</i> you could. |
| 3d. He could. | 3d. They could. |

What is the formation of the Auxiliary Verb *may*?

Absolute Form.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1st. I may. | 1st. We may. |
| 2d. Thou mayst. | 2d. Ye, <i>or</i> you may. |
| 3d. He may. | 3d. They may. |

Con-

Conditional Form.

1st. I might.

1st. We might.

2d. Thou mightst.

2d. Ye, or you might.

3d. He might.

3d. They might.

Are these Verbs used only as Signs ?

Do, have, and will, when they are not joined to Verbs to distinguish the circumstances of time, are absolutely Verbs : as *to do, to have, to will*, (i. e. to command or to direct) as for example :

“ *So absolute she seems,
And in herself compleat ; so well to know
Her own ; that what she wills to do or say,
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best.*”

Milton's Paradise Lost.

What is the use of the Auxiliary *do* and *did* ?

Do and *did*, are used to mark the action itself, or the time of it with greater force and distinction, as *I do applaud thee. I did love him, but I scorn him now.* They express passion, or earnest request, as *Help me, do !* They are frequently joined with a Negative ; as, *I like her, but I do not love her.*

Are not *do* and *did* frequently employed in asking a question ?

The chief use of the Auxiliaries *do* and *did* is in interrogative forms of speech, in which they are used through all the Persons ; as,

Pre sent

1st.
Singular. 2d.
3d.

Plural. 1st.
2d.
3d.

Are
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Verb,
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Wha
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Shall
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Person
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kindness

Present Time.

Past Time.

Singular.	1st. Do I speak?	Singular.	1st. Did I write?
	2d. Dost thou love me?		2d. Didst thou laugh?
	3d. Does she complain?		3d. Did she die?
Plural.	1st. Do we walk?	Plural.	1st. Did we sing?
	2d. Do ye or you read?		2d. Did ye or you go?
	3d. Do they run?		3d. Did they dance?

Are *do* and *did* of any farther use?

Do and *did* sometimes supply the place of another Verb, and make the repetition of it, in the same, or a following sentence, unnecessary; as, *You attend not to your studies, as she DOES*, (i. e. as she attends to her studies); or, *I shall come if I can, but if I do not, pray excuse me*: (i. e. if I come not.)

What is the use of the Auxiliaries *shall* and *will*?

Shall and *will* equally denote a future time, but differ very widely in their signification: For example, *Shall*, in the first Person of both Numbers, simply foretells an action, or event; as, *I shall go out*, or *We shall dine at home*. *Will*, in the first Person Singular and Plural, intimates resolution, and approbation; as, *I will reward the good*; and promises, as, *We will endeavour to deserve your kindness*.

Can

Can you give me any other example?

Yes: the following, from Shakespeare, implies both resolution and approbation:

“ Give me that man

“ *That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him*

“ *In my heart's core.*”

How are *shall* and *will* used in the second and third Persons?

Shall, in the second and third Persons of both Numbers, promises, commands, or threatens, as, *Thou, he, you, or they shall go.* *Will*, in the second and third Persons Singular and Plural, only foretells, as, *Thou wilt, or he will burn his fingers; You, or they will have a pleasant walk.*

How are *shall* and *will* used in asking a question?

When a question is asked, *shall* and *will* change their meaning; thus, *I shall go, You or they will go*, express event only; but, *Shall I go?* refers to the will of another person, and means, Do you chuse that I should go? and, *Will you go?* implies intention; as, Do you intend to go? *Will*, in the first person singular and plural does not admit of being put by way of question, as *Will I? Will we?* for we cannot be strangers to our own will, nor can any other person inform us so well concerning it, as we can ourselves.

How are these Auxiliary Verbs used as signs?

Do

Do, did, have, had, shall, will, are used as signs of the Indicative Mode. *May, can, might, could, should, would,* are signs of the Potential Mode.

What is the meaning of the Auxiliaries *may* and *can*?

May, expresses Liberty; as, *I may do what I will.* Permission, as, *You may play;* a Wish, as, *Mayst thou be happy! May the king live!* The being desirous of any thing; as, *May I have a book;* or Possibility; as, *It may rain, or,*

“*Space may produce new worlds.*” Milton.

Can denotes the power of the agent or doer; as, *I can sing,* (i. e. I am able to sing.)

What Time has *can* and *may* relation to?

Can and *may* relate both to the Present and Future Time; as, *I can (now) write;* or, *If he come (to-morrow) I may speak to him.*

What is the meaning of *could* and *might*?

Could and *might* being the Conditional Form of *can* and *may*, have the same signification; but supposes, at the same time, the intervention of some obstacle or impediment that prevents the doing of the action; as, *I might, or could take a walk, if it did not rain.* These Auxiliaries refer in some manner to Present, Past, and Future Time;

Time ; but the precise Time of the Verb, is very much determined by the drift of the sentence.

How can they refer to the three different Times ?

This may be explained by the following examples :

Present. *I wish that she could (now) come.*

Past. *It was my desire that she should or might (then) come.*

Future. *If she would come (to-morrow) I might, would, could, or should speak to her.*

What is the meaning of *should* and *would* ?

Should, signifies obligation ; and *would* denotes inclination.

• May the signs *would* and *should* be applied indifferently ?

No : we sometimes use *would* with some of the Persons of the Verb, and *should* with others ; this manner of expression takes place, for instance, after a supposition has been introduced relative to the persons.

EXAMPLES.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Singular. | 1st. <i>Were I to omit my lesson,</i> | <i>I SHOULD be guilty of a fault.</i> |
| | 2d. <i>Wert thou to be idle,</i> | <i>Thou WOULDST be blameable.</i> |
| | 3d. <i>Were she not to dance,</i> | <i>She WOULD not be pleased.</i> |
| Plural. | 1st. <i>Were we to do so,</i> | <i>We SHOULD be sorry.</i> |
| | 2d. <i>Were ye to run,</i> | <i>Ye WOULD be fatigued.</i> |
| | 3d. <i>Were they to walk,</i> | <i>They WOULD take cold.</i> |

When

When *is would* used in the first Person Singular and Plural, and *should* in the second and third?

When the supposition regards only the first Person Singular, or Plural, or is introduced by that Person, the authority of the Person, appears in the following mode of expression.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| Singular. | 1st. <i>Were it my pleasure,</i> | <i>I WOULD do it.</i> |
| | 2d. <i>If it were convenient</i>
<i>to me,</i> | <i>Thou SHOULDST go.</i> |
| | 3d. <i>Did it suit me,</i> | <i>He SHOULD set out.</i> |
| Plural. | 1st. <i>Were it to be of</i>
<i>service,</i> | <i>We WOULD do it.</i> |
| | 2d. <i>Were it agreeable to</i>
<i>me,</i> | <i>Ye SHOULD take a</i>
<i>walk.</i> |
| | 3d. <i>If I thought it</i>
<i>proper,</i> | <i>They SHOULD play.</i> |

In what manner is an Auxiliary joined to a Verb?

When an Auxiliary is joined to the Verb, the Auxiliary goes through all the variations, or changes of Person and Number, and the Verb itself continues invariable. Example, *I have read; I could have wished that you had read.*

The Auxiliary Verb **MUST** admits of no variation.

How are the Auxiliaries *to have* and *to be* used in conjunction with other Verbs?

To

TO HAVE, through the several Modes and Tenses, is placed only before the Passive Participle; as, *I have written; we had written.*

To the various Modes and Tenses of the Verb TO BE are joined both the Participle Active and the Participle Passive; as, *I am HEARING, I am HEARD; I was hearing, I was heard;* and to all the other Auxiliaries, is added the radical form of the Verb; as, *I shall, will, may, can, or do WRITE.*

What do you mean by the conjugation of a Verb?

The method of varying it through all the Modes, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

It has been before observed, that the principal Auxiliary Verbs are *to be*, and *to have*; how are they conjugated or varied?

The Auxiliary Verb *to be*, is conjugated in the following manner.

Infinitive Mode.

Present Tense.

Perfect Tense.

To be.

To have been.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I am.

1st. We are.

2d. Thou art.

2d. Ye, or you are.

3d. He, or she, or it is.

3d. They are.

Imperfect

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1st. I was.
 2d. Thou wast.
 3d. He was.

Plural.

- 1st. We were.
 2d. Ye, *or* you were.
 3d. They were.

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1st. I have been. | 1st. We have been. |
| 2d. Thou hast been. | 2d. Ye, <i>or</i> you have been. |
| 3d. He hath, <i>or</i> has
been. | 3d. They have been. |

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1st. I had been. | 1st. We had been. |
| 2d. Thou hadst been. | 2d. Ye, <i>or</i> you had been, |
| 3d. He had been. | 3d. They had been. |

First or Imperfect Future Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1st. I sha'l, <i>or</i> will be. | 1st. We shall, <i>or</i> will be. |
| 2d. Thou shalt, <i>or</i> wilt
be. | 2d. Ye shall, <i>or</i> will be. |
| 3d. He shall, <i>or</i> will be. | 3d. They shall, <i>or</i> will
be. |

Second or Perfect Future Tense.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1st. I shall, <i>or</i> will have
been. | 1st. We shall, <i>or</i> will
have been. |
| 2d. Thou shalt, <i>or</i> wilt
have been. | 2d. Ye, <i>or</i> you shall <i>or</i>
will have been. |
| 3d. He shall, <i>or</i> will
have been. | 3d. They shall, <i>or</i> will
have been*. |

* By particularly attending to these Future Tenses, may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*. See pages 41, 42.

Imperative Mode.

Singular.

2d. Be, *or* be thou.3d. Let him, *or* her,
or it be.

Plural.

1st. Let us be.

2d. Be ye, *or* you.

3d. Let them be.

Potential Mode.

Present Tense.

1st. I may, *or* can be.2d. Thou mayst, *or* canst
be.3d. He may, *or* can be.1st. We may, *or* can be.2d. Ye may, *or* can be.3d. They may, *or* can
be.

Imperfect Tense.

1st. I might, could,
should, *or* would be.2d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst, *or*
wouldst be.3d. He might, could,
should, *or* would be.1st. We might, could,
should, *or* would be.2d. Ye, *or* you might,
could, should, *or*
would be.3d. They might, could,
should, *or* would be.

Perfect Tense.

1st. I may, *or* can have
been.2d. Thou mayst, *or* canst
have been.3d. He may, *or* can
have been.1st. We may, *or* can
have been.2d. Ye may, *or* can have
been.3d. They may, *or* can
have been.

Preter-

Preter. pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1st. I might, could,
should, <i>or</i> would have
been. | 1st. We might, could,
should, <i>or</i> would have
been. |
| 2d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst, <i>or</i>
wouldst have been. | 2d. Ye might, could,
should, <i>or</i> would have
been. |
| 3d. He might, could,
should, <i>or</i> would
have been. | 3d. They might, could,
should, <i>or</i> would have
been. |

The Future Tense, in this Mode, is best expressed by the Present Tense; as, *I may be tomorrow*. See the remarks on *can* and *may*, page 43.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1st. If, <i>or</i> though I be. | 1st. If we be. |
| 2d. If thou be. | 2d. If you, <i>or</i> ye be. |
| 3d. If he be. | 3d. If they be. |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1st. If I were. | 1st. If we were. |
| 2d. If thou wert. | 2d. If ye, <i>or</i> you were. |
| 3d. If he were. | 3d. If they were. |

Conjugate the Auxiliary Verb *to have*.

Infinitive Mode.

Present Tense.

Perfect Tense.

To have.

To have had.

D

Indicative

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I have.

1st. We have.

2d. Thou hast.

2d. Ye, or you have.

3d. He, or she, or it,

3d. They have.

hath, or has.

Imperfect Tense.

1st. I had.

1st. We had.

2d. Thou hadst.

2d. Ye, or you had.

3d. He had.

3d. They had.

Perfect Tense.

1st. I have had.

1st. We have had.

2d. Thou hast had.

2d. Ye, or you have had.

3d. He hath, or has had.

3d. They have had.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

1st. I had had.

1st. We had had.

2d. Thou hadst had.

2d. Ye, or you had had.

3d. He had had.

3d. They had had.

First Future Tense.

1st. I shall, or will have.

1st. We shall, or will

have.

2d. Thou shalt, or wilt

2d. Ye shall, or will have

have.

3d. He shall, or will

3d. They shall, or will

have.

have.

Second Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I shall, or will have had.

1st. We shall, or will have had.

2d. Thou shalt, or wilt have had.

2d. Ye, or you shall, or will have had.

3d. He shall, or will have had.

3d. They shall, or will have had.

Imperative Mode.

1st. Let us have.

2d. Have, or have thou.

2d. Have ye, or you.

3d. Let him, or her, or it have.

3d. Let them have.

Potential Mode.

Present Tense.

1st. I may, or can have.

1st. We may, or can have.

2d. Thou mayst, or canst have.

2d. Ye may, or can have,

3d. He may, or can have.

3d. They may, or can have.

Imperfect Tense.

*Singular.**Plural.*

1st. I might, could,
would, *or* should have.

2d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst, *or*
wouldst have.

3d. He, she, *or* it,
might, could, would,
or should have.

1st. We might, could,
would, *or* should
have.

2d. Ye, *or* you might,
could, would, *or*
should have.

3d. They might, could,
would, *or* should
have.

Perfect Tense.

1st. I may, *or* can have
had.

2d. Thou mayst, *or*
canst have had.

3d. He may, *or* can
have had.

1st. We may, *or* can
have had.

2d. Ye may, *or* can have
had.

3d. They may, *or* can
have had.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

1st. I might, could,
should, *or* would have
had.

2d. Thou mightst,
couldst, shouldst, *or*
wouldst, have had.

3d. He might, could,
should, *or* would have
had.

1st. We might, could,
should, would have
had.

2d. Ye, *or* you might,
could, should, *or*
would have had.

3d. They might, could,
should, *or* would have
had.

Subjunctive

Subjunctive Mode.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1st. If I have. | 1st. If we have. |
| 2d. Though thou have. | 2d. If you, or ye have. |
| 3d. If he have. | 3d. If they have. |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1st. If I had. | 1st. If we had. |
| 2d. If thou had. | 2d. If ye, or you had. |
| 3d. If he had. | 3d. If they had. |

Conjugate the Auxiliary Verb *To Do*.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1st. I do. | 1st. We do. |
| 2d. Thou dost. | 2d. Ye, or you do. |
| 3d. He doth, or does. | 3d. They do. |

Past or Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1st. I did. | 1st. We did. |
| 2d. Thou didst. | 2d. Ye, or you did. |
| 3d. He did. | 3d. They did. |

Has not the Verb *To do* any other Tenses or Modes?

Not as an Auxiliary; but *do* is likewise a complete Verb in itself, and in that case is conjugated through all the Modes and Tenses. See page 40.

How do you conjugate an Active Verb ?

Thus :

Infinitive Mode.

Present Tense.

Perfect Tense.

To love.

To have loved.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I love, *or* do * love.

1st. We love.

2d. Thou lovest, *or* dost love.

2d. Ye, *or* you love.

3d. He loves, *or* loveth, *or* doth love.

3d. They love.

Imperfect Tense.

1st. I loved, *or* did love.

1st. We loved, *or* did love.

2d. Thou lovedst, *or* didst love.

2d. Ye loved, *or* did love.

3d. He loved, *or* did love.

3d. They loved, *or* did love.

Perfect Tense.

I have loved, &c.

* *Do* and *Did*, are used to mark the action itself, or the time of it, with greater force and distinction. See the use of the Auxiliary *Do* and *Did*, page 40.

Preter-

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I had loved, &c.

First Future Tense.

I shall, or will love, &c.

Second Future Tense.

I shall, or will have loved, &c.

Imperative Mode.

1st. Let us love.

2d. Love, or do thou love. 2d. Love ye.

3d. Let him love. 3d. Let them love.

Potential Mode.

Present Tense.

I may or can love, &c.

Imperfect Tense.

I might, could, should, or would love, &c.

Perfect Tense.

I may, or can have loved, &c.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I might, would, could, or should have loved, &c.

How is the Subjunctive Mode formed?

By adding a Conjunction to the Indicative Mode, and dropping the personal terminations in the second and third persons singular of the

Present, and the second person singular of all the other Tenses ; as for example :

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1st. If I love. | 1st. If we love. |
| 2d. If thou love. | 2d. If ye, or you love. |
| 3d. If he love. | 3d. If they love. |

Is there any other method of conjugating an Active Verb ?

Yes : an Active Verb may be conjugated by adding the Active Participle to the Auxiliary Verb *To be*, through all the Modes, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons. Thus, instead of

Present.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1st. I read. | 1st. We read. |
| 2d. Thou readest. | 2d. Ye, or you read. |
| 3d. He or she reads. | 3d. They read. |

We may say,

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st. I am reading. | 1st. We are reading. |
| 2d. Thou art reading. | 2d. Ye, or you are reading. |
| | ing. |
| 3d. He, or she is reading. | 3d. They are reading. |

And so on, through all the variations of the helping Verb *To be*, still retaining the Active Participle of the principal Verb.

How is a Verb Passive conjugated ?

By the help of the Verb *To be*. The Passive Verb is only the Participle Passive joined to the Auxiliary Verb *To be*, through all its variations : as, Present. *I am loved.* Imperfect, *I was loved.* Perfect.

Perfect. *I have been loved.* Preter-pluperfect. *I had been loved.* Future. *I shall be loved.* And so on, through all the Modes, the Tenses, the Numbers, and the Persons.

Note, the learner should go through a Passive Verb, by adding the Participle to the Verb *To be*, as it is placed pages 46, 47, 48, 49.

Are all Verbs conjugated like the Verb *To love*?

All regular Verbs are; but there are some irregular Verbs, which are conjugated in a different manner.

What do you mean by a Regular Verb?

A Verb which forms its Imperfect Tense, and the Passive Participle, by the addition of *ed*, as, *called*; or of *d*, if the Verb end in *e*, as, *loved*.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

What do you mean by Irregular Verbs?

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their Imperfect Tense and Passive Participle in *ed* or *d*.

In what parts is a Verb irregular?

A Verb is irregular only in the Past, or Imperfect Tense, and the Passive Participle. See the List of Irregular Verbs.

How may you know whether a Verb be regular or irregular?

When the termination, or ending, of the Past, or Imperfect Tense, is not formed by adding *d*,

or *ed*, to the first Person singular of the Present Tense, the Verb may be called Irregular; as from, *To teach*; or *I teach*; the Imperfect is, *I taught*, not *I teachd*.

How are Irregular Verbs conjugated?

The change is only in the Imperfect Tense; in all other respects, the Verb is declined or conjugated as the Regular Verbs.

Give me an example.

The Irregular Verb *To write*.

Infinitive Mode.

Present Tense.

Perfect Tense.

To write,

To have written.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I write.

1st. We write.

2d. Thou writest.

2d. Ye, or you write.

3d. He writes.

3d. They write.

Imperfect Tense.

1st. I wrote, or did write.

1st. We wrote, or did write.

2d. Thou wrotest, or didst write.

2d. Ye, or you wrote, or did write.

3d. He wrote, or did write.

3d. They wrote, or did write.

Perfect

Perfect Tense.

I have written, &c.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I had written, &c.

First Future Tense.

I shall, or will write, &c.

Second Future Tense.

I shall, or will have written, &c.

Imperative Mode.

Write thou, or do thou write, &c.

Potential Mode.

Present Tense.

I may or can write, &c.

Imperfect Tense.

I might, could, should, or would, write, &c.

Perfect Tense.

I may, or can have written, &c.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I might, could, should, or would have written, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

As before : Example ;

*Singular.**Plural.*

1st. If I write.

1st. If we write.

2d. If thou write.

2d. If ye, or you write.

3d. If he write.

3d. If they write.

Conjugate the Irregular Verb *To go*.

Infinitive Mode.

Present Tense.

Perfect Tense.

To go.

To have gone.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

I go, &c.

Imperfect Tense.

I went, or did go, &c.

Perfect Tense.

I have gone, &c.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I had gone, &c.

Future Tense.

I shall or will go, &c.

Imperative Mode.

Go, or do go, &c.

Potential Mode.

Present and Future Tenses. I may, or can go, &c.

Imperfect Tense. I might, could, should, or would go, &c.

Preter-pluperfect Tense. I might, could, should, or would have gone, &c.

The

The Participle Passive of this Verb is often joined to the Verb *To be*, when it refers to the mere circumstance of going; as, *She is just gone*; *she has been gone some time*. The same may be observed of the Verb *To come*.

Is not *Let* a Verb, as well as the sign of the Imperative Mode?

Yes: and *Let*, as a Verb, is compleat, having all the Modes and Tenses.

Conjugate the Active Verb *To Let*.

Infinitive Mode.

Present Tense.

Perfect Tense.

To let.

To have let.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I let.

1st. We let.

2d. Thou lettest.

2d. Ye, or you let.

3d. He letteth or lets.

3d. They let.

Imperfect Tense.

I did let.

Perfect Tense.

I have let.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I had let.

Future Tense.

I will let.

Imperative Mode.

Let, or do thou let, &c.

Potential

Potential Mode.

Present and Future Tenses.

I may, or can let, &c.

Perfect Tense.

I might, could, should, or would let, &c.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

I might, could, should, or would have let, &c.

Conjugate the Irregular Verb *To dare*, or *To venture*.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

Singular. *Plural.*

1st. I dare.

1st. We dare.

2d. Thou dar'st.

2d. Ye, or you dare.

3d. He, or she dares.

3d. They dare.

Imperfect Tense.

1st. I durst.

1st. We durst.

2d. Thou durst.

2d. Ye, or you durst.

3d. He, or she durst.

3d. They durst.

Perfect, and Preter-pluperfect Tenses.

1st. I durst have.

1st. We durst have.

2d. Thou durst have.

2d. Ye, or you durst

have.

3d. He durst have.

3d. They durst have.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1st. I will dare.

1st. We will dare.

2d. Thou wilt dare.

2d. Ye, *or* you will dare.

3d. He will dare.

3d. They will dare.

Imperatively.

Dare to do it.

Interrogatively.

Dare you to do it?

How is the Verb *Ought* conjugated?

Ought is used only in the Indicative Mode, and never admits of another Verb immediately after it without the Preposition *to* : as for example ; you *ought not to walk*.

Present, and Future Tenses.

1st. I ought.

1st. We ought.

2d. Thou oughtest.

2d. Ye, *or* you ought.

3d. He ought.

3d. They ought.

Past Tense.

1st. I ought to have.

1st. We ought to have.

2d. Thou oughtest to have.

2d. Ye, *or* you ought to have.

3d. He ought to have.

3d. They ought to have.

What do you mean by a Defective Verb?

A De

A Defective Verb is a Verb that is imperfect; that is, that cannot be conjugated through all the Modes and Tenses; as the Verb *Ought*, which can only be used in the Indicative Mode.

Which are the Defective Verbs?

The Auxiliary Verbs are in general defective, because they have not any Participles; neither do they admit another helping Verb to be placed before them.

How are the Defective Verbs used?

They are always joined to the Infinitive Mode of some other Verb; as for example;

I DARE say.

I OUGHT to learn my lesson.

Are the Auxiliary Verbs *Have*, and *Am*, or *Be*, defective?

No: they are perfect, and formed like other Verbs. See page 38, and 46 to 54.

How many Verbs are there in the English language?

The whole number of Verbs Regular and Irregular, is about 4300. The whole number of Irregular Verbs, the Defective included, is about 170.

How do you know a Verb?

By prefixing *To*, or a Personal Pronoun, to the word concerning which you are enquiring; as,
Love. To love. I love. He loves.

OF PARTICIPLES.

WHAT is a Participle?

A Participle is a word derived from a Verb, or rather is part of a Verb, which partakes of the nature of an Adjective *.

When does a Participle partake of the nature of an Adjective?

The Participle frequently becomes altogether an Adjective, when it is joined to a Substantive; merely to denote its quality, without any respect to time; expressing not an action, but a habit; and, like an Adjective, admits of the degrees of Comparison. Examples:

Positive.	<i>An accomplished,</i>	or <i>a loving,</i>
Comparative.	<i>A more accomplished,</i>	<i>a more loving.</i>
Superlative.	<i>A most accomplished</i>	<i>a most loving</i>
	<i>woman,</i>	<i>father.</i>

Ward, in his Essays, says, that Participles are Verbal Adjectives.

Give

Give me another example :

Learned is a Passive Participle when joined to an Auxiliary or helping Verb ; as, *I have learned my lesson* ; but when it is used without any relation to time, as *a learned man*, it is an Adjective.

Does not a Participle sometimes partake of the nature of a Substantive ?

The Participle, with an Article before it, and the Preposition *of* after it, becomes a Substantive, expressing the action itself, which the Verb signifies ; as for example :

“ The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for *the gaining of* wisdom. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon *the supplying of* our wants ; and riches upon enjoying our superfluities.* ”

How many Participles are there ?

Two : the Gerund or Active † Participle, and the Passive Participle.

How is the Active Participle formed ?

* Addison's Spectator, No. 464.

† A very ingenious writer on the English Language, calls what is here distinguished by the name of a Participle Active, the Gerund : “ Gerunds, says he, are Verbal Substantives “ ending in *ing*.” See *Essays*, by John Ward.

By

By the addition of *ing* to the Present Tense, or radical form of the Verb; if it end in *e*, the *e* is omitted; as for example:

Infinitive.

Active Participle.

To love.

Loving.

Are there any exceptions?

Where the silent *e* is preceded by the soft *g*, the *e* must be preserved, if the sense of the word would otherwise be ambiguous; for we have no other means of distinguishing *fingeing*, the Participle of *to finge*, (to scorch) from *finging*, the Participle of *to fing*; or *swingeing*, the Participle of *to swinge*, (to lash, or to punish) from *swinging*, (to go backward and forward in the air) *cringing*, *twinging*, &c. omit the *e*, because we have no such Verbs as *to cring* or *to twing*.

If the Radical Form, or Infinitive, end in a single Consonant, with a single Vowel before it, how is the Active Participle formed?

If the Infinitive end in a single Consonant, preceded by a single Vowel, that Consonant is doubled.

Example:

Infinitive.

Active Participle.

To commit.

Commit-ting.

The Gerund, or Active Participle, follows Substantives and Adjectives; not the Infinitive Mode of the Verb: thus we say; *The art of writing*; *desirous of seeing*.

How

How is the Passive Participle formed?

In Regular Verbs, it is formed by the addition of *d*, if the Present or Radical Form end in *e*; as for example:

Infinitive.

Passive Participle.

To love.

Loved.

Or *ed*, if the Verb end in any other letter; as,

Call,

Called.

Commend,

Commended.

The Passive Participles of the Irregular Verbs, are inseried in the List of those Verbs.

May the Passive Participle, and the Past Tense, be used indiscriminately?

No: the Passive Participle, and not the Past Tense, should be always used to form the Passive Verb; as, *The book was written*, not the book was wrote.

* "The English Grammar lays down a good rule with respect to its Participles of the Past, that they all terminate in *n*, *t*, or *n*. This analogy is, perhaps, liable to as few exceptions, as any. Considering, therefore, how little analogy of any kind we have in our language, it seems wrong to annihilate the few traces that may be found. It would be well, therefore, if all writers, who endeavour to be accurate, would be careful to avoid a corruption, at present so prevalent, of saying, *it was wrote*, for, *it was written*; *he was drove*, for, *he was driven*; *I have went*, for, *I have gone*, &c. In all which instances, a Verb is absurdly used to supply the proper Participle, without any necessity from the want of such word." See *Hermes, or a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, by James Harris, Esq;

Q

OF ADVERBS.

WHAT is an Adverb?

It is a Part of Speech joined to a Verb; as, *He reads WELL*; or to an Adjective; as, *a TRULY good man*; or to a Participle; as, *She is SECRETLY plotting*: and sometimes to another Adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it; as, *He writes VERY CORRECTLY*.

From what are Adverbs derived?

Adverbs may be derived from several of the Parts of Speech; as for example: From

a Substantive, as, from *Ape*, *Apishly*.

an Adjective, as, — *Virtuous*, *Virtuously*.

a Participle, as, — *Knowing*, *Knowingly*.

a Preposition, as, — *After*, *Afterwards*.

How do you know an Adverb?

Adverbs generally end in *ly**; as, *mercifully*, *foolishly*; and answer to the questions *How?* *How much?* *When?* *Where?*

* Words ending with any double letter but *l*, and taking *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful* after them, preserve the letter double; as, *carelessness*, *stiffly*, *distressful*, &c. but those words ending with double *l*, and admitting the above terminations, omit one *l*, as *fully*.

How

How many kinds of Adverbs are there?

They may be divided into ten sorts; as, Adverbs,

1st. of Time.

2d. of Place.

3d. of Number, or Order.

4th. of Manner and Quality.

5th. of Quantity.

6th. of Affirmation.

7th. of Negation.

8th. of Comparison, or Division.

9th. of Interrogation.

10th. of Doubting.

Which are the Adverbs of Time?

Now, Then, Yesterday, To-day, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Place?

Within, without, above, every-where, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Number, or Order?

Once, twice, first, secondly, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Manner and Quality?

Such as are formed from Adjectives by adding *ly*; as, from *beautiful*, is formed *beautifully*, i. e. in a beautiful manner: from *sweet*, *sweetly*; i. e. with some degree of sweetness.

Which are the Adverbs of Quantity?

Much, little, enough, &c.

Which

Which are the Adverbs of Affirmation?

Yes, verily, truly, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Negation?

No, not, &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Comparison?

As, so, more, less, very, almost, than. *Than* is used only in Comparison, and takes the same Case after it that goes before it: as, *He is greater than I*; i. e. *than I am*; *She loves her better than me*, i. e. *then she does me*.

Which are the Adverbs of Interrogation?

How? why? wherefore? &c.

Which are the Adverbs of Doubting?

Haply, perhaps, possibly, &c.

Are Adverbs ever compared?

Sometimes; as for example: *Soon, sooner, soonest*; *often, oftener, oftenest*.

Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more*, and *most*.

Are the above mentioned words always Adverbs?

No; many words in the English language are sometimes used as Adjectives, sometimes as Adverbs, and sometimes as Substantives.

Give me some Examples:

MORE things may be learned from reading than conversation.

In this case *more* is an Adjective; because it makes sense when joined to things. See page 26.

Martha

Martha is MORE diligent than Mary.
More is evidently an Adverb, used in comparing the Adjective *diligent*.

LITTLE things are sometimes of great consequence.

Little, is in this place an Adjective.

Ah ! LITTLE think the gay, &c.

Here *little* is an Adverb.

LESS things have produced great effects.

Less is an Adjective.

The English are LESS volatile than the French.

Less an Adverb.

The LEAST thing you can do is to offer her your assistance.

Least an Adjective.

Those who are the MOST learned, are in general the LEAST conceited.

Least and *most* are Adverbs.

TO-DAY's lesson is more difficult than YESTER-DAY's (i. e. than the lesson of yesterday) but to-morrow's will be more so than either.

Yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, are Substantives, because they are words that make sense by themselves, and admit likewise of the Genitive Case.

She came home YESTERDAY ; she sets out again TO-DAY, and she will return TO-MORROW.

In this sentence, *yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow*, are Adverbs of Time, because they answer to the question *when ?*

The word *much* may be used as a Substantive; as an Adjective, or as an Adverb.

An example of *much* used as a Substantive:

Where MUCH is given, MUCH will be required.

As an Adjective:

MUCH money has been expended.

As an Adverb:

It is MUCH more blessed to give than to receive.

Are Adjectives ever used instead of Adverbs?

It is very improper to use the Adjective instead of the Adverb; though many examples may be found in the works of the best writers; as, "EX-TREME unwilling." Swift. — "I shall endeavour to live hereafter SUITABLE to a man in my station." Spectator, No. 530. — It frequently renders the meaning of the author obscure; as for example, in Psalm xxxv. 19. "O let not them that are mine enemies triumph over me ungodly;" ought it not rather to be ungoddily; or in an ungodly manner?

OF PREPOSITIONS.

WHAT is a Preposition?

It is a word that is put before Nouns and Pronouns chiefly, to connect them with other words, and to shew the relation that one word has to another.

Which are the principal Prepositions?

Above.	Beneath.	In.	To.
About.	Beside.	Into.	Towards.
After.	Besides.	Of.	Upon.
Against.	Between.	Off.	Untill.
Among.	Beyond.	Out.	Unto.
Amongst.	By.	On.	Under.
At.	During.	Over.	With.
Before.	For.	Through.	Within.
Behind.	From.	Till.	Without.
Below.			

Off, is likewise an Adverb, particularly when joined to Verbs; as, *To come off*; *to take off*.

How do you know a Preposition?

It admits of a personal Pronoun in the Objective Case, or a Substantive to follow it; as for example *With me*; *Beneath them*; *From London to York*.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

WHAT is a Conjunction?

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joins words and sentences together, and shews the manner of their dependance on one another.

Do any other words connect sentences besides those which are called Conjunctions?

Yes: the Relative Pronouns, *who, which, that*; as for example:

Blessed is the man who feareth the Lord, AND keepeth his commandments.

How many sorts of Conjunctions are there?

They may be confined to two kinds, viz. Copulatives, which connect and continue the sense: as,

Also. Because. Moreover. Than.

And. Likewise. Therefore. That, &c.

And Disjunctives, which disjoin the sense: as,

Although. Except. Unless.

But. OR. &c.

Can you give me a List of the Principal Conjunctions?

The Principal Conjunctions are,

Again.	Either.	Nevertheless.	Than.
Albeit.	Else.	Notwith-	Thereupon.
Also.	Except.	standing.	Therefore.
Although.	For.	Nor.	Though.
Altho'.	However.	Or.	Unless.
And.	If.	Otherwise.	Whereas.
As.	Left.	Save.	Whereupon.
Because.	Likewise.	Since.	Whether.
Both.	Moreover.	So.	Yet.
But.	Neither.	That.	

Are these words always Conjunctions?

No: they are sometimes Adverbs, and the sense alone can determine when they are used as Conjunctions, and when as Adverbs.

Are they always either Conjunctions or Adverbs?

In general they are, though *for* is sometimes a Preposition, and *that*, and *whether*, are sometimes Pronouns.

Have not some Conjunctions their correspondent Conjunctions belonging to them?

Yes: they are such as answer to each other in the construction of a sentence; as,

Although, answering to *yet*, or *nevertheless*.

Ex. *Although* she is young, *yet* she is not handsome.

Or, to *whether*.

Whether it were I or you.

Or,

Or, to *either*.

Either this book *or* that.

Nor, to *neither*.

Neither the one *nor* the other.

As, to *as*.

Expressing a comparison : *As* white *as* snow.

So, to *as*.

As with the servant, *so* with his master.

The city of Bristol is not near *so* large *as* that of London.

That, to *so*.

It is *so* obvious *that* I need not mention it.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

WHAT is an Interjection ?

It is a word that expresses some passion of the mind ; as, *Alas ! Ob ! Hush ! &c.* and is unnecessary with respect to the construction of the sentence. It is usually followed by a note of admiration.

INCIDENTAL REMARKS.

IN the construction of Sentences, usually called Syntax, are to be considered, the Concord or Agreement; the Regimen or Government; and the Position of Words.

CONCORD. One word is said to *agree* with another, when it is required to be in the same Case, Number, Gender, or Person.

GOVERNMENT. One word is said to *govern* another, when it causes the other to be in some particular Case, or Mode.

A SUBSTANTIVE, or Noun of Multitude that signifies many, may have the Verb and Pronoun agreeing with it, either in the singular or plural Number; yet not without attending to the meaning of the word; as, *My PEOPLE DO not consider; The ASSEMBLY WAS very numerous.* Two or more Nouns of the singular Number, having a Copulative Conjunction between them, agree with a Verb in the plural Number; as, *Judy and Patty ARE good girls; Demosthenes and Cicero WERE great orators; Poetry, painting, and music, AFFORD an innocent and noble entertainment.*

PRONOUNS

PRONOUNS Personal, must agree with one another in a sentence; as, *thou* must be followed by *thy* and *thine*, and not by *you* and *your*. Example: *THOU, and THY son, and THY daughter; Dost THOU not perceive that all will be THINE? If thy lead in the sentence, then thou must follow.* Example: *THY sister came to see THEE, whilst THOU wast out. You and yours must always follow you; as, You and your family, and all that is YOURS. If your lead, then you must follow; as, YOUR memory is good, but YOU do not exercise it.*

I and any other person is equal to *WE*, the first person plural; *THOU*, and another, to *YE*, the second person plural; *HE*, *SHE*, *IT*, and another, to *THEY*, the third person plural.

Every Relative Pronoun must have an Antecedent to which it refers; either expressed, or understood: as, "*Who steals my purse, steals trash*;" i. e. the man who steals, see page 21.

The Relative is always of the same Number and Person with its Antecedent, and the Verb agrees with it accordingly; as, *I THAT SPEAK in righteousness; THE FRUITS WHICH ARE produced; "That SHEPHERD WHO first taught," &c.*

The Relative has the same relation to its Antecedent, by agreeing with it in Gender and Number, as the Verb has to its Agent or Nominative Case, by agreeing with it in Number and Person.

The Relative **THAT** is used indifferently both of Persons and Things, see page 22 ; but perhaps would be more properly confined to the latter.

When no other word comes between the Relative and the Verb, with which the Verb may agree, the Relative may be the Nominative Case ; as, *The master who taught us* ; but if any other word with which the Verb may agree, come between the Relative and the Verb, then the Relative must be in the Objective Case ; as, *The child whom I saw*.

The position or place of the Pronouns is mentioned page 18. — The Case of the Pronouns after the Conjunction *than* may be easily determined by compleating the sentence ; as, *You are wiser than I* ; i. e. than I am ; *You respect her more than me* ; i. e. than you respect me.

The proper place for the Pronoun Relative is immediately after its Antecedent ; as, *That is the DARIUS, whom Alexander conquered*.

Every ADJECTIVE has relation to some Substantive, either expressed or implied ; as, *The Twelve* ; i. e. Apostles ; *The good, the wicked* ; i. e. persons.

In some instances, the Adjective becomes a Substantive, and has an Adjective joined to it ; as, *The chief good* ; “ *Evil, be then my good ?* ” In others, the Substantive becomes an Adjective, or supplies its place, by being joined to another Substantive ; as, *Sea-water, land-tortoise*.

The

The Adjective generally goes before the Noun; as, *a great man*; or *a good girl*, see page 26; but it is sometimes placed after its Substantive. For example: when it is emphatical, as *Alexander the GREAT*;—when a clause of a sentence depends upon it; as, *a man skilful in his profession*; or for sake of greater harmony; as, *Goodness INFINITE!*

The Verb agrees with its Noun, or Pronoun, i. e. with its Agent, or Subject, which is likewise called the Nominative Case, in Number and Person; as, *CHILDREN LOVE play*, &c. See page 13, and 35.

The Noun or Pronoun that stands before the Active or Transitive Verbs may be called the AGENT, and that which stands before the Neuter or Intransitive, the SUBJECT of the Verb: but the Noun or Pronoun that follows the Active Verbs, is called the OBJECT. See page 29.

Two or more Nouns in the singular Number, joined together by one or more Conjunctions, require Verbs, Nouns, and Pronouns, in the plural Number; as, *Socrates and Plato WERE wise*; THEY WERE the most eminent PHILOSOPHERS of Greece.

The Action expressed by a Neuter Verb, see page 30, being confined within the Agent, such Verb cannot admit of an Objective Case after it denoting a Person or Thing as the Object of Action. When a Noun is added to a Neuter Verb, it either expresses the same notion with

the Verb ; as, *To dream a dream ; To live a virtuous life ;* or denotes only the circumstance of the Action, a Preposition being understood ; as, *To sleep all night ; i. e. through all the night ; To walk a mile ; i. e. through the space of a mile.* Observe that in a Neuter Verb the Agent or Subject, and the Object, are the same, and cannot be separated even in imagination.

A Verb Active requires a Noun or Pronoun in the Objective Case ; as, *Alexander conquered the PERSIANS ; WHOM ye ignorantly worship, HIM declare I unto you.*

When the Verb is Passive, the Agent and Object change places in the sentence ; and the thing acted upon is in the Nominative Case, and the Agent is accompanied with a Preposition ; as, *The Persians were conquered by ALEXANDER.*

ADVERBS have neither Concord nor Government ; i. e. they neither agree with, nor govern any other words. The Adverb is generally placed alone, or near to the word which it affects ; and its propriety and force depends on its position.

Two Negatives in English destroy one another, or make an Affirmative ; as, *I CANNOT eat NONE ;* signifies I can eat some.

The Comparative Adverbs *thou* and *as* have the nominative or leading State of a Pronoun after them, when the Verb is not repeated or expressed, to which the Pronoun is the Nominative ; as, *She*

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so tall

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and in
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see pag
rated
joined
That is
is an a
the pla
is more

The
after i
derived
To comp
To cond
To depa
To besto

Accused

CON
as, SHE
read.

There
sentence
Blessed i
keeper h

is wiser THAN HE; *i. e.* than he is; *Maria is not so tall* AS I; *i. e.* as I am.

PREPOSITIONS have a government of Cases; and in English they always require the Objective Case after them; as, *With him; from her; to me;* see page 18. And the Preposition is often separated from the Relative which it governs, and joined to the Verb at the end of the sentence; as, *That is a book WHICH I am pleased WITH; Shenstone is an author WHOM I am much delighted WITH;* but the placing of the Preposition before the Relative is more elegant, as well as more perspicuous.

The Noun has generally the same Preposition after it that the Verb requires, from which it is derived; as,

<i>To comply</i> WITH,	<i>in compliance</i> WITH.
<i>To condescend</i> TO,	<i>in condescension</i> TO.
<i>To depart</i> FROM,	<i>a departure</i> FROM.
<i>To bestow a favour</i> UPON,	<i>a bestower of favours</i> UPON.
<i>Accused</i> OF theft,	<i>an accusation</i> OF theft,

CONJUNCTIONS join the same Cases together; as, *SHE and I will read; she taught HER and ME to read.*

There are two sorts of words which connect sentences, *viz.* Relatives and Conjunctions; as, *Blessed is the man, WHO feareth the Lord, AND keepeth his commandments.*

Some Conjunctions require the Indicative, some the Subjunctive Mode after them: others have no influence at all on Modes. When the Conjunction occasions the sense to be doubtful or uncertain, it takes the Subjunctive Mode after it; as, "If there *BE* any thing that makes human nature appear ridiculous, it is pride;" or, *THOUGH* he *FALL*, he shall not be utterly cast down. The Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature, require the Indicative Mode, or rather leave the Mode to be determined by the other circumstances and conditions of the sentence.

INTERJECTIONS are put before Nouns, and the Nominative Case of Pronouns; as, *O king live for ever! O thou that dwellest in the heavens!*

The omission of a word necessary to the grammatical construction of a sentence, is called ELLIPSIS; as, *I beg you will come*; for, *I beg that you will come*; *I rose at seven*: for, *I rose at seven of the clock*. The principal design of Ellipsis, is to avoid repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words. Example: *She is a good-natured, diligent, well-behaved child*; instead of, *She is a good-natured child, and a diligent child, and a well-behaved child*.

A LIST

Present
RadicalAbide
dwell

Am, or

Arise,

Awake

Bear,

forth

Bear, to

Beat,

* Abide
and At or† To be
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7

A LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

The English Irregular Verbs are,

<i>Present Tense, or Radical Form.</i>	<i>Past, or Imper- fect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Parti- ciple.</i>
Abide *, to <i>dwell.</i>	Abode,	
<i>Am, or To be</i> †,	<i>Was,</i>	<i>Been.</i>
Arise,	Arose,	Arisen.
Awake †,	Awoke, &	[Awaked.]
Bear, to bring <i>forth.</i>	Bare,	Born.
Bear, to carry,	c Bare, or Bore.	Borne.
Beat,	c Beat,	c Beat, or Beaten.

* *Abide* is used with the Preposition *With* before a Person, and *At* or *In* before a Place.

† *To be*, the Auxiliary Verb, by which the Verb Passive is formed. The words marked in Italics are the Auxiliary or Helping Verbs which are defective, that is, wanting in some of their parts, except the Verbs *Am*, and *Have*.

‡ All Verbs in this list that have the regular Form in use, as well as the irregular, will be marked with an R.

Those Verbs which are marked with a C are irregular by contraction: thus, *beat*, from *beated*: *burst*, from *burst*; *cast*, from *casted*, &c. because of the disagreeable sound of the syllable *ed* after *d*, or *t*.

<i>Present Tense, or Radical Form.</i>	<i>Past, or Imper- fect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Parti- ciple.</i>
Begin,	Began,	Begun.
Bend,	Bent, R	Bent, R
Bereave, <i>to de- prive of,</i>	Bereft, R	Bereft.
Beseech, <i>to beg, or entreat,</i>	Besought,	Besought.
Bid,	Bade,	Bidden.
Bind,	Bound,	Bound.
Bite,	Bit,	Bitten,
Bleed,	Bled,	Bled.
Blow,	Blew,	Blown.
Break,	Brake, or Broke.	Broken.
Breed,	Bred,	Bred.
Bring,	Brought,	Brought.
Build,	Built, R.	Built.
Burst,	c Burst,	Bursten.
Buy,	Bought,	Bought.
Can,	Could,	
Cast,	c Cast,	c Cast.
Catch,	Caught, R	Caught. R
Chide,	Chid,	Chidden.
Choose, <i>or</i>	Chose,	Chosen.
Chuse.		
Cleave, <i>to ad- here, to stick.</i>	Clave,	Cloven.
Cleave, <i>to split.</i>	Clove, Clave, or Cleft.	Claven, or Cleft.
Climb, <i>to hang upon.</i>	Climb. R	[Climbed.]

Present

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Crow

Creep

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Dare,

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Deal,

Dig,

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Draw,

Drive,

Drink,

Dwell,

Eat,

* Dare,

Verb.

† The

fications.

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" D

" D

" D

" D

The Irregular Verbs.

872

<i>Present Tense, or Radical Form.</i>	<i>Past, or Imper- fect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Parti- ciple.</i>
Cling,	Clang,	Clung.
Clothe,	Clad, R	Clad. R
Come,	Came,	Come.
Cost,	c Cost,	c Cost.
Crow,	Crew, R	[Crowed.] R
Creep,	Crope,	Crept. R
Cut,	Cut,	Cut.
Dare, * <i>to ven- ture; not to be afraid.</i>	Durst,	[Dared.]
Deal,	Dealt, R	Dealt. R
Dig,	Dug, R	[Digged.]
Do,	Did,	
Do †, <i>to per- form, &c.</i>	Did,	Done.
Draw,	Drew,	Drawn.
Drive,	Drove,	Driven.
Drink,	Drank,	Drunk.
Dwell,	c Dwelt, R	c Dwelt. R
Eat,	Ate,	Eaten.

* *Dare*, to challenge, to defy, a Verb Active, and a Regular Verb.

† The Verb *To do* is a perfect Verb. It has several signi-
fications. It sometimes means to act, as

"Who does the best his circumstance allows,

"Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more."

Young.

Present

Present Tense, or Radical Form.	Past, or Imper- fect Tense.	Passive Parti- ciple.
Fall,	Fell,	Fallen.
Feed,	Fed,	Fed.
Feel,	Felt,	Felt.
Fight,	Fought,	Fought.
Find,	Found,	Found.
Flee,	Fled,	Fled.
Fling,	Flung,	Flung.
Fly,	Flew,	Flown.
Forake,	Forsook,	Forsook.
Freeze,	Froze,	Frozen.
Freight *, to load a ship with goods,	[Freighted,]	Fraught *.
Get,	Gat,	Got, or Gotten.
Gild,	Gilt, R	Gilt. R
Gird,	Girt, R	Girt. R
Give,	Gave,	Given.
Go,	Went,	Gone.
Grave, to bury,	[Graved,]	Graven.
Grind,	Ground,	Ground.
Grow,	Grew,	Grown.
Have,	Had,	Had.
Hang †,	Hung,	Hung, or Hanged.

* Bishop Lowth observes, that " *Fraught* seems rather to be an Adjective, than the Participle of the Verb *To freight*, which has regularly *freighted*."

† Different Participles of the same Verb are sometimes used in different senses. Thus we say, *A man is hanged*; but *The coat is hung up*.

Present

Present
Radical

Heavy

Help,

Hew,

or

Hide,

Hit,

Hold,

Hurt,

Keep,

Knit,

Know,

Lade,

Lead,

Leave,

Lend,

Let †,

* The

merly in

† Whe

basket, or

or suffer

Imperfect,

as in the

"think

"I ought

Dictionary

Present Tense, or Radical Form.	Past, or Imper- fect Tense.	Passive Parti- ciple.
Heave, to lift.	[Heaved,] an- ciently Hove *	Hoven. R
Help,	[Helped,]	Holpen. R
Hew, to cut, or chop,	[Hewed,]	Hewn. R
Hide,	Hid,	Hidden.
Hit, to strike.	c Hit,	c Hit,
Hold,	Held,	Holden, or Held.
Hurt,	c Hurt,	c Hurt.
Keep,	Kept,	Kept.
Knit,	c Knit, R	Knit, or Knitted.
Know,	Knew,	Known.
Lade,	[Laded,]	Laden.
Lead,	Led,	Led.
Leave,	Left,	Left.
Lend,	Lent,	Lent.
Let †,	c Let,	c Let.

* The Past Time *hove*, and Participle *hoven*, were formerly in use; now the regular Form is preferred.

† When *Let* signifies to let down, as, *It was let down in a basket*, or to permit, as, *Let her not hurt me*; (i. e. permit, or suffer her not to hurt her) the Passive Participle is like the Imperfect, or Past Tense *let*; but when it signifies to hinder, as in the following example from Shakespeare, "*Let him think what he will, he shall not let me from acting as I ought*," its Participle Passive is *letted*. See Johnson's Dictionary.

Present

<i>Present Tense, or Radical Form.</i>	<i>Past, or Imper- fect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Parti- ciple.</i>
--	--	----------------------------------

Light *,	Light.	Light,
Lie †, <i>to lie</i>	Lay,	Lien, or Lain.

down.

Load, <i>to freight.</i>	[Loaded,]	Loaden.
--------------------------	-----------	---------

Lose,	Lost,	Lost.
-------	-------	-------

Make,	Made,	Made.
-------	-------	-------

May,	Might.	
------	--------	--

Meet,	Met,	Met.
-------	------	------

Mow, <i>to cut</i>	[Mowed,]	Mown.
--------------------	----------	-------

with a scythe.

Must †.

* When the Irregular Past Time, and Participle, of this Verb is used, it is pronounced short, *Lit* : whereas the regular Form is pronounced long ; as,

Present, *light*. Past, *lighted*. Participle, *lighted*.
The regular Form is preferable, and most used in writing.

† This Neuter Verb *Lie*, is frequently confounded with the Verb *To lay*, i. e. *to put or place*, which is Active, and a Regular Verb.

† *Must*, is an imperfect Verb ; it means, *to be obliged* : it is only used before a Verb. *Must* generally marks the Present Time ; as,

" Needs must the power

" That made us, and for us this ample world,

" Be infinitely good." MILTON.

It often is applied in a Future Sense ; as,

" Remember I am built of clay, and must

" Resolve to my originary dust." SANDYS.

Must implies Necessity ; as, *I must go*.

Present

Present
Radical

Ought

Pay,

Put,

Quit,

Read,

Rend,

Ride.

Ring,

Rise,

Rive, *to*

Run,

Saw, *to*

with a

Say, *to*

See,

Seek, *to*

Seethe, *to*

Sell,

Send,

Set †,

Shake,

Shave,

Shear, *to*

Shed,

* Ought,
is used only

† To set,

The Irregular Verbs.

91

Present Tense, or Radical Form. *Past, or Imperfect Tense.* *Passive Participle.*

Ought *	Ought.	
Pay,	Paid,	Paid.
Put,	c Put,	c Put.
Quit,	Quit, or Quitted.	Quit.
	Quoth he,	
Read,	c Read,	c Read.
Rend, to tear,	Rent,	Rent.
Ride.	Rode,	Rid, or Ridden.
Ring,	Rang,	Rung.
Rise,	Rose,	Riser.
Rive, to split.	[Rived,]	Riven.
Run,	Ran,	Run.
Saw, to cut with a saw.	[Sawed,]	Sawn. &
Say, to speak.	Said,	Said.
See,	Saw,	Seen.
Seek, to seek for.	Sought,	Sought.
Seethe, to boil.	Sod, or Seethed.	Sodden.
Sell,	Sold,	Sold.
Send,	Sent,	Sent.
Set †,	c Set,	c Set.
Shake,	Shook,	Shaken.
Shave,	[Shaved,]	Shaven.
Shear, to cut.	Shore, &	Shorn.
Shed,	Shed,	Shed.

* Ought, signifies duty; as, *I ought to behave well.* Ought is used only in the Indicative. See page 63.

† To set, Verb Active, *To plant; to adapt with notes.*

Present

Present Tense, or Radical Form.	Past, or Imper- fect Tense.	Passive Parti- ciple.
Shine,	Shone, R	Shone, R.
Shew,	[Shewed,]	Shewn.
or	or	or
Show,	[Showed,]	Shown.
Shoe, <i>to fit with</i>	Shod,	Shod.
a shoe,		
Shall,	Should.	
Shoot,	Shot,	Shot.
Shrink,	Shrank,	Shrunk.
Shred, <i>to cut in-</i>	c Shred,	c Shred.
<i>to small pieces,</i>		
Shut,	c Shut,	c Shut.
Sing,	Sang,	Sung.
Sink,	Sank,	Sunk.
Sit, <i>to sit down,</i>	Sat,	Sat, or Sitten.
Slay, <i>to kill.</i>	Slew,	Slain.
Sleep,	Slept,	Slept.
Slide,	Slid,	Slidden.
Sling, <i>to throw,</i>	Slang,	Slung.
Slink, <i>to steal</i>	Slank,	Slunk.
<i>out of the way,</i>		
Slit, <i>to cut</i>	c Slit, R	c Slit, or Slitted.
<i>lengthways.</i>		
Smite, <i>to strike.</i>	Smote,	Smitten.
Sow *, <i>to scat-</i>	[Sowed,]	Sown. R
<i>ter seed.</i>		

* To sew, to stitch with a needle and thread, is a regular Verb: Example,
Present, I sew; Past, She has sewed the seam; Participle
It is well sewed.

Present

The Irregular Verbs.

93

<i>Present, or Radical Form.</i>	<i>Past, or Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Speak,	Spake, or Spoke.	Spoken.
Speed, <i>to make haste,</i>	Sped,	Sped, or Speeded.
Spend,	Spent,	Spent.
Spill,	Spilt, r	Spilt. r
Spin,	Spun, or Span.	Spun.
Spit,	Spat,	Spitten.
Split,	c Split, r	Split, or Splitted.
Spread,	c Spread,	c Spread.
Spring,	Sprang,	Sprung.
Stand,	Stood,	Stood.
Steal,	Stole,	Stolen.
Stick,	Stuck, [box W]	Stuck.
Sting,	Stang,	Stung.
Stink,	Stank,	Stank.
Stride, <i>to walk with long steps.</i>	Strode, or Strid,	Stridden.
Strike,	Struck,	Struck, or Stricken.
String,	Strung,	Strung.
Strive, <i>to endeavour,</i>	Strove, r	Striven.
Strow, or Strew, <i>to spread or scatter,</i>	[Strowed,] or Strewed,	Strown.
Swear,	Swore, or Sware.	Sworn.
Sweat,	Sweat,	Sweat.
Swell,	[Swelled,]	Swollen. r
Swim,	Swam,	Swum.

Present

<i>Present, or Radical Form.</i>	<i>Past, or Imperfect Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle.</i>
Swing,	Swang,	Swung.
Take,	Took,	Taken.
Teach,	Taught,	Taught.
Tear, <i>to rend.</i>	Tore, or Tare,	Torn.
Tell,	Told,	Told.
Think,	Thought,	Thought.
Thrive, <i>to prosper.</i>	Throve, R	Thriven.
Throw,	Threw,	Thrown.
Thrust, <i>to push.</i>	Thrust,	Thrust.
Tread,	Trod,	Trodden.
Wax, <i>to grow,</i>	[Waxed,]	Waxen.
Wear,	Wore,	Worn.
Weave, <i>to work with a loom.</i>	Wove, R	Woven. R
Weep,	Wept,	Wept.
Will,	Would.	
Win, <i>to obtain,</i>	Won,	Won.
Wind,	Wound, R	Wound, or Winded.
Work,	Wrought, R	Wrought, or Worked.
Wring, <i>to twist,</i>	Wrung,	Wrung, or Wringed.
Write,	Wrote,	Written.

A P P E N D I X.

AN EXAMPLE OF GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION, IN WHICH

All the PARTS of SPEECH are explained.

BBETTER is a dry Morfel and Quietnefs therewith, than a House full of Sacrifices with Strife. This is Solomon's Opinion. *Proverbs xvii. v. 1.*

Now, were we to look into the World, we should find that Enmities seldom arise from deliberate Reflection; but too often, alas! from the most trifling Incidents. Man is naturally impatient; so that, forgetting himself in the first Moments, he is fired at a Trifle, which, had he disregarded, would have died away of itself.

BETTER An Adverb of Comparison *.—

AN ADVERB is a part of Speech which may be joined to Verbs and Participles, and also to Adjectives

* *Better*, is also the Comparative Degree of the Adjective *Good*: when it is an Adjective you may join *Thing* to it without altering the sense. See page 28.

and

and other Adverbs, to express some qualities or circumstances belonging to them. See page 3.

13

A Verb. Indicative Mood, Present Tense, of the Irregular, Auxiliary perfect Neuter Verb, *To be*. Present Tense, *am*; Past, *was*; Participle Passive, *been*; third person singular Number, agreeing with the nominative Case, *Morsel*. See page 46.

The Indefinite Article, used in a large or unlimited sense, not denoting in this place any particular morsel; *a* is always placed before words which begin with Consonants, and only before words of the singular Number. See Page 5.—In this place repeat, An Article is, &c. See page 2.

An Adjective.—It is an Adjective because it denotes the quality, or property of the Noun Substantive *Morsel*. It is compared by changing the *y* into *i*, and adding *er* to form the Comparative, and *est* the Superlative, as *drier*, *driest*. See pages 2 and 28.

MORSEL

A Substantive, singular, and common.—A Substantive is the Name, &c.

has

AND

AND A Conjunction Copulative. —

A Conjunction is a word, &c.

See page 3.

QUIETNESS A Substantive, derived from the

Adjective *Quiet*, by adding the termination *-ness*.

THE NEW WITH An Adverb.

An Adverb is used only in Comparison; — Adverbs are, as before.

The Indefinite Article.

HOUSE A Substantive common.

FULL : An Adjective.

OF A Preposition. — A Preposition, is put; &c. See page 74.

SACRIFICES A Substantive common, plural

Number.

WITH A Preposition.

STRIPE A Substantive.

THIS A Pronoun Demonstrative. —

Pronouns are; &c. page 17. *This*

is called a Demonstrative Pronoun; because; &c. See page 23.

IS A Verb; as before.

SOLOMON'S A Substantive Proper, singular

Number, Genitive or Possessive

Case; formed by adding *s* to the

word, as before.

THE The Definite Article. —

Bishop Lowth says, that *Than*, used after a Comparative word, is a Conjunction. Ex. *One mightier than I.*

See page 6.

Nomi-

World,

Nominative. See page 13, 14.

— A Substantive Proper is, &c.

See page 8.

OPINION. A Substantive.

NOW A Conjunction.

WERE A Verb. Subjunctive Mood, (the Conditional Conjunction *if* is understood) Imperfect Tense, of the Verb *To be*; first Person plural, agreeing with the Nominative Case *We*.

WE A Pronoun Personal: first Person plural, Nominative Case.—Pronouns, are words, &c. The Personal Pronouns are, &c. They partake, &c. They differ from Nouns, &c. See page 17, 18, 19.

TO A Preposition. Before a Verb, it is the sign of the Infinitive Mode. See page 32.

LOOK A Regular Active Verb: Infinitive Mode.—A Verb is a word whereby something, &c. A Verb Active denotes, &c. See page 29. The Infinitive Mode expresses, &c. See page 31.

INTO A Preposition, as before.

THE The Definite Article—An Article is, &c. The Definite or Demonstrative Article *The* determines, &c. See page 6.

WORLD,

Grammatical Construction. 99

WORLD,	A Substantive.
WE	As before.
SHOULD	A sign of the Potential Mode. See page 33.
FIND	An Active Verb. Potential Mode, (following the sign <i>Should</i>) Imperfect Tense of the Active irregular Verb <i>To find</i> . Present Tense, <i>find</i> ; Past, <i>found</i> ; Participle Passive, <i>found</i> . Plural Number, first Person, agreeing with the Nominative <i>We</i> .
THAT	A Conjunction.
ENMITIES	A Substantive. Plural Number, Nominative Case.
SELDOM	An Adverb of undetermined Time.
ARISE	A Verb Neuter. Indicative Mode, Present Tense, of the Neuter irregular Verb <i>To arise</i> . Present Tense, <i>arise</i> ; Past, <i>arose</i> ; Participle Passive, <i>arisen</i> ; third Person plural, agreeing with the Nominative Case <i>Enmities</i> .—A Verb Neuter or Intransitive, denotes, &c. See page 30.
FROM	A Preposition.
DELIBERATE	An Adjective.
REFLECTION;	A Substantive.
BUT,	A Conjunction disjunctive.

TOO	An Adverb.
OFTEN,	An Adverb of Time undetermined.
ALAS!	An Interjection, expressing Concern.—Interjections are, &c. See page 77.
FROM	A Preposition.
THE	The Definitive Article.
MOST	An Adverb.—It is also sometimes the Superlative Degree of the Adjective <i>Much</i> . See page 28. It is in this place an Adverb, because it is used to form the Superlative Degree of the Adjective <i>Trifling</i> . Example: <i>Trifling</i> is the Positive State; <i>more trifling</i> , the Comparative Degree; <i>most trifling</i> , the Superlative Degree.—All Adjectives of more than one Syllable, are generally compared by the Adverbs <i>More</i> , or <i>Most</i> ; <i>Less</i> , or <i>Least</i> .
TRIFLING	An Adjective.
INCIDENTS.	A Substantive plural.
MAN	A Substantive. Nominative Case, taken in the largest extent, (and may be changed into <i>Mankind</i> ,) therefore it is used without an Article before it. See page 7.
IS	As before.
NATURALLY	An Adverb of Quality, formed from the Adjective <i>Natural</i> , by the addition of <i>ly</i> . See page 70.

Grammatical Construction. 101

IMPATIENT;	An Adjective.
SO	An Adverb.
THAT	A Conjunction.
FORGETTING	The Active Participle, formed from the Active irregular Verb, <i>To forget</i> , by adding <i>ing</i> . See page 67.—A Participle is a word derived from a Verb, &c. See page 65.
HIMSELF	A Reciprocal Pronoun, formed by adding the Substantive <i>Self</i> to the Personal Pronouns in the Objective Case. See page 25.
IN	A Preposition.
THE	The Definite Article.
FIRST	An Adjective*.
MOMENTS,	A Substantive plural.
HE	A Personal Pronoun, Masculine Gender, Nominative Case.
IS	A Helping Verb, as before.
FIRED	The Passive Participle of the Regular Verb <i>To fire</i> , (or, to be in a passion) formed by adding <i>d</i> . See page 68.—The Participle <i>Fired</i> , and the Auxiliary Verb <i>Is</i> , make a Passive Verb. See page 30. <i>Is Fired</i> , is then the Indicative

* *First* is likewise an Adverb; Example: *I thought so at first.*

- Mode, Present Tense, of the Passive Verb, *To be fired*. Third Person singular, agreeing with the Nominative Case *He*.
- AT** A Preposition.
- A** The Indefinite Article.
- TRIFLE,** Substantive, common, and singular.
- WHICH,** A Pronoun Relative, referring to its Antecedent *Trifle*.—Relative Pronouns are words that refer, &c. See page 21.
- HAD** A Helping Verb.
- HE** A Pronoun Personal; third Person, singular.
- DISREGARDED,** The Participle Passive of the regular Active Verb *To disregard*. *Had disregarded*, is the Preterpluperfect Tense, and Subjunctive Mode, of the Verb *To disregard*; it is the Subjunctive Mode, because it is conditional; the word *If* is understood.—See page 33.
- WOULD** A sign of the Potential Mode.
- HAVE DIED** A Verb. Potential Mode, following the sign *Would*, Preterpluperfect Tense of the regular Neuter Verb *To die*. Singular Number, third Person, agreeing with the Nominative Case *Trifle*.

AWAY

Grammatical Construction. 103

AWAY

An Adverb.

OF

A Preposition.

ITSELF

A Reciprocal Pronoun, formed by adding *Self* to the Neuter Pronoun *It*. See page 25.

EXAMPLES,

Wherein the Method of supplying the ELLIPTICAL WORDS, and of analyzing SENTENCES, are pointed out.

“THERE is nothing men are more deficient in,
“ than knowing their own characters.”

REFLECTIONS ON RIDICULE.

There is nothing (*in which*) men are more deficient, than (*in*) knowing their own characters.

“A wise and self-understanding man, instead of aiming at talents he hath not, will set about cultivating those he hath.”

MASON.

A wise (*man*) and (*a*) self understanding man, instead of aiming at talents (*which talents*) he hath not, (*he*, referring to man) will set about cultivating those (*talents which*) he hath.

“That we may enjoy ourselves, let us be temperate,
“ chaste, moderate; that we may enjoy one another,
“ let us be benevolent, humane, charitable; that we
“ may enjoy God, let us be pious, devout, and holy;
“ detesting the vices, and despising the vanities of this
“ world.”

SEED'S SERMONS.

That we may enjoy ourselves, let us be temperate, (*that we may enjoy ourselves, let us be*) chaste, (*and, that we may enjoy ourselves, let us be*) moderate; that we may enjoy one another, let us be benevolent, (*that we may enjoy one another, let us be*) humane, (*and, that we may enjoy one another, let us be*) charitable; that we may enjoy God, let us be pious, (*that we may enjoy God, let us be*) devout, and (*that we may enjoy God, let us be*) holy; detesting the vices, and despising the vanities of this world.

"The wise and prudent conquer difficulties,

"By daring to attempt them. Sloth and folly

"Shiver and shrink at sight of toil and danger,

"And make th' impossibility they fear."

Rowe.

The wise (i. e. *men*) and the prudent (i. e. *men*, *they* referring to wise and prudent men) conquer difficulties, by daring to attempt them, (i. e. *difficulties*.) Sloth and Folly (*they*) shiver and (*they*) shrink at (*the*) sight of toil and (*at the sight of*) danger, and (*they*) make the impossibility (*which impossibility*) they (*Sloth and Folly*) fear.

MAXIMS

MAXIMS

AND

REFLECTIONS.

AWKWARDNESS.

AWKWARDNESS is a more real disadvantage than it is generally thought to be ; it often occasions ridicule, it always lessens *dignity.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

APPLICATION.

A moderate understanding, with diligent and well directed application, will go much farther than a more lively genius, if attended with that impatience and inattention, which too often accompanies quick parts.

Mrs. CHAPONE.

* *Lessens*, a Verb. Verbs are sometimes derived from Adjectives, by adding *en*, as, from *Less*, to *lessen* ; or only *n*, as, from *Ripe*, to *ripen* ; and from Substantives ; as, from *Length*, to *lengthen*. Verbs are sometimes derived from Substantives ; as, *To sail*, from a *Sail* ; and from Adjectives ; as, *To warm*, from *warm* ; without any change at all.

ART

ART of PLEASING.

Most arts require long study and application, but the most useful * art of all, that of pleasing, requires only the desire.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

LIFE DEMANDS ACTION.

————— The time of life is short :
To spend that shortness basely were too long,
Tho' life did ride upon a dial's point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour.

SHAKESPEARE.

ELEGANCE.

As the elegance of dress adds grace to beauty itself, so delicacy in behaviour, is the ornament of the most beautiful mind.

Is there a word that will offend? Is there a tale thy companion chuseth not to hear? Avoid it in thy discourse; so shall she honour thy prudence and applaud thy good-nature.

* *Useful*, an Adjective, formed by adding *ful* to the Substantive *Use*. Observe that Adjectives are sometimes derived from Substantives by adding *y*; as, from *Health*, *healthy*; *ly*, as, from *Heaven*, *heavenly*; by *en*, as, from *Oak*, *oaken*; *ful*, as, from *Beauty*, *beautiful*; by *some*, as, from *Trouble*, *troublesome*; by *less*, as, from *Child*, *childless*. Adjectives ending in *less*, generally express want.

A F

A FEMALE CHARACTER.

HER kindly melting heart,
To every want and every woe,
To guilt itself, when in distress,
The balm of pity would impart,
And all relief that bounty could bestow !
Ev'n for the kid or lamb that pour'd its life
Beneath the bloody knife,
Her gentle tears would fall,
As she the common mother were of all.

Not only good, and kind,
But strong and elevated was her mind :
A spirit that with noble pride
Could look superior down
On Fortune's smile or frown ;
That could without regret or pain
To virtue's lowest duty sacrifice,
Or int'rests, or ambition's highest prize ;
That injur'd or offended never try'd
Its dignity by vengeance to maintain,
But by magnanimous disdain.

A wit, that temperately bright
With inoffensive light
All pleasing shone, nor ever past
The decent bounds that Wisdom's sober hand
And sweet Benevolence's mild command,
And bashful Modesty, before it cast.

A pru-

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A prudence undeceiving, undeceiv'd,
That nor too little, nor too much believ'd,
That scorn'd unjust suspicion's coward fear,
And without weakness knew to be sincere.

LORD LYTTLTON.

FLATTERY.

He that reviles me, (it may be) calls me fool;
but he that flatters me, if I take not heed, will
make me one.

STRETCH.

GOODNESS.

A good man shines amiably through all the
obscurity of his low fortune; and a wicked man
is a poor little wretch in the midst of all his grandeur.

MASON.

Pygmies are pygmies still, tho' plac'd on Alps,
And pyramids are pyramids in vales.

YOUNG.

HAPPINESS.

————— Never trust
To outward show. 'Tis not the smiles of fortune
The pomp of wealth, or splendor of a court,
Can make us happy. In the mind alone,
Rests solid joy, and true felicity.

MATILDA

HONOUR

H O N O U R.

————— Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive,
Than our foregoers : the mere word's a slave
Debaucht on every tomb, on every grave.

SHAKESPEARE.

I N A T T E N T I O N.

INATTENTION to the present business, be it what it will ; the doing one thing, and thinking at the same time of another, or the attempting to do two things at once ; are the *never-failing* * signs of a little frivolous mind.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

L O V E of L E A R N I N G.

THE sophist Lucius, being come to Rome, one day met the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, and asked him where he was going? " I am going," replied that prince, " to hear the lessons of the philosopher Sextus." Lucius, astonished, lifted up his hands to signify his surprize. " There is nothing in this that ought * to astonish you," replied Marcus

Never-failing is a compound word, (an Adjective) made of the Adverb *never*, and the Active Participle of the Verb *to fail*.

† *Ought*, a defective Verb. See page 63. *Ought* is sometimes a Substantive; example: *Far ought I know* : i. e. for anything that I know. It is chiefly used in Poetry. Example:

" *But of this be sure,*

To do ought good never will be our task."

MILTON.

Aurelius ;

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Aurelius; "it is not a disgrace at any age to
"learn what one does not know."

L I A R.

A LIAR begins with making falshood appear
like truth, and ends in making truth itself appear
like falshood.

SHENSTONE.

M E E K N E S S.

THE *sapient king*, who knew better than any
man the nature and the power of beauty, has
assured us, that the temper of the mind has a strong
influence upon the features: "Wisdom maketh
"the face to shine," says that exquisite judge;
and surely no part of wisdom is more likely to
produce this amiable effect, than a placid serenity
of soul.

Mrs. MORE'S ESSAYS.

THE MIND ALONE VALUABLE.

— 'Tis the mind that makes the body rich:
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour peereth in the meanest habit.
What, is the jay more precious than the lark,
Because his feathers are more beautiful?
Or is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?
O, no!

SHAKESPEARE.

MODESTY

M O D E S T Y.

MODESTY makes large amends for the pain it gives the persons who labour under it, by the prejudice it affords every worthy person in their favour.

SHEENSTONE.

POLITENESS and ACCOMPLISHMENT.

POLITENESS of behaviour, and the attainment of such branches of knowledge and such arts and accomplishments as are proper to your sex, capacity, and station, will prove so valuable to yourself through life, and will make you so desirable a companion, that the neglect of them may reasonably be deemed a neglect of duty; since it is undoubtedly our duty to cultivate the powers entrusted to us, and to render ourselves as perfect as we can.

Mrs. CHAPONE.

P R I D E and V A N I T Y.

THERE are no virtues more insisted on, as necessary to our future happiness, than humility, and sincerity, or uprightness of heart; yet, none more difficult and rare.

Pride and vanity, the vices opposite to humility, are the sources of almost all the worst faults, both in men and women.

Mrs. CHAPONE.

Pride and ill-nature will be hated in spite of all the wealth and greatness in the world; but civility is always safe.

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It is a hard thing for a man to say, *I don't know*; it hurts his pride; but should not the pretending he does, hurt it much more?

4 V I R T U E

LET it be remembered, that none can be disciples of the Graces, but in the school of Virtue; and that those who wish to be lovely, must learn early to be good.

Virtue is the greatest ornament, and good sense the best equipage.

STRETCH

Will prove to be a valuable acquisition, and will make you a valuable companion, that the neglect of them may render you a neglected and neglected of duty; since it is only our duty to cultivate the powers so far as we are able, and to render ourselves as perfect as we can.

Mrs. CHATON.

P R I D E and V A N I T Y

There are no virtues in this world, as we see by our future happiness, than humility, and that of uprightness of heart; yet none so difficult and rare.

And vanity, the vices opposite to humility, the sources of almost all the worst faults both in men and women.

Mrs. CHATON.

And ill-nature will be hated in spite of wealth and greatness in the world; but it is always late.

MODesty